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# Wilmington Journal.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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*To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed*

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ON THE 23D OF SEPTEMBER, on his way home from Whiteville Court, the subscriber lost a large POCKET-BOOK containing a large number of notes, amounting to about $27,000, and although many of them are worthless, the subscriber will liberally reward the finder by returning the same to him, at his residence, Arkeliae, Columbus Co., or some convenient place where he may get it.

JOHN McGOUGAN,
Cerro Gordo, Columbus Co., N. C.

oct 7 35-2t

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oct 13 36-w2t

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will buy Shoes with Silver or Copper Tips, which will save the buyer the price of a new pair of shoes Compared with ragged toes and dirty stockings, they are beautiful, to say the least. Parents, try it.

sep 9 31-3mch


STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SUPERIOR COURT—DUPLIN COUNTY.

Jacob Lane and wife, Chelly Ann Lane, M. P. Martin and wife, E. M. Martin, by their Attorney, Joel Loftin.
*Against*
George W. Bryan, Mary E. Dickson, Mary M. Simmons, Osco Bryan, Lula Bryan, Mada Bryan, Jinsey Bryan and Charley Bryan.

Order for Service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, IT APPEARING from the affidavit of the plaintiffs—

I. That the defendants cannot, after due diligence be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendants.

III. That said defendants are not residents of this State, but have an interest in property therein.

IV. That the places of residence of the said defendants are unknown to the said plaintiffs.

*It is ordered:*

I. That service of the Summons be made by publication in the WILMINGTON JOURNAL once a week for six weeks successively, and said Summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and seal of office this 5th September, 1870.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk S. Court Duplin County.

sept 16 32-6t ch

Superior Court, New Hanover County.

James P. Moore, plaintiff,
*against*
Marshal Morgan, et. al., defendant.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

*To the Sheriff of New Hanover County—Greeting:*

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to summon Marshal Morgan to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, 1870, to answer the complaint of the said Plaintiff. If the Defendant shall fail to appear at that time, the Plaintiff will take judgment for twenty-six hundred and eighty dollars, with interest from the 18th day of October, A. D., 1860, together with the costs of this action.

Of this summons make due return to the Clerk of said Court for the County of New Hanover.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 8th day of September, 1870.

J. C. MANN,
Clerk of said Court.

J. L. RHOADES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

sept 16 32-6tch


MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

oct 22 37-1ych


## STATE NEWS.

Judge Gilliam is recovering.

Messrs. J. Higgs & Co., of Halifax, have leased the Edgecombe House, at Tarboro.'

Senator Abbott managed to sail out of the storm raised some weeks since, relative to the garbling of Tourgee's letter. Not satisfied with this, he has lately put back again into the troubled waters to the rescue of the sinking Holden craft, and has endeavored to paddle that rotten piece of morality ashore. How successfully may be seen in the following letter, published in the New York *Tribune, without editorial comment:*

GEN. ABBOTT'S LETTER.

*To the Editor of the Tribune:*

Sir: You will pardon me for troubling you again about the garbled Tourgee letter. Yesterday I received from the Hon. C. L. Cobb, M. C. from the 1st Congressional District of this State, the copy of the Tourgee letter which I furnished him. In the place which speaks of the breaking open of houses it reads "4,000 or 5,000" and not "400 or 500," as in the original letter. It is evident that the mistake was made by Mr. James Fitzpatrick, a copying clerk of the Senate. He made both copies—that sent to Gov. Holden and that sent to Mr. Cobb. I did not believe when I sent you the first "card" that Fitzpatrick had made a mistake of the kind, but the copy itself is conclusive.

I regret any injustice which may have been done Gov. Holden in the matter, either by implication or otherwise. I never had any idea that he had any hand in "garbling" the letter. I regret still more that I was at first mislead as to the origin of the discrepancy.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 28th, 1870.

MR. AMBROSE PHIPPS, of Granville county, has a plant of tobacco, the leaves of which are 37½ inches long, by 24½ wide.

Eng, one of the Siamese twins, has become paralized in the left arm and left leg. The twins are now at Mt. Airy, in this State.

A revival of religion of extraordinary power is in progress at Trinity. Not only the college but the town and county round about are deeply interested. Many have been converted, and the altar is still crowded with penitents.

PROCEEDINGS OF SYNOD—RALEIGH, Oct. 6, 1870.—Synod met in the Presbyterian Church at 9½ o'clock, A.M, Rev. S.A.Stanfield, Moderator, in the Chair.

Session was opened by religious services by the Moderator.

The Synod embraces the Presbyteries of Orange, Concord, Fayetteville, Wilmington and Mecklenburg.

Rules of order and appointment of committees were then made.

Statistical reports, narratives upon the state of the Churches and reports upon systematic benevolence were then read, showing an encouraging state of things among the Churches.

Ordered, that the subject of Sustentation, or Domestic Mission, be the first order of the day at 10 o'clock, A. M., tomorrow.

The subject of Education was made the second order for to-morrow.

The subject of Foreign Missions was made the order for 4 o'clock, P.M., to morrow.

The subject of Publication was made the order for Saturday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Synod fixed the meeting of its next session at Fayetteville.

Synod then took recess at half past one o'clock, to meet again at four o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Synod resumed its sitting at 4 o'clock p. m.

Moderator Stanfield, presiding.

The discussion upon the report of the records of the Wilmington Presbytery was resumed. [Discussed during the morning session.]

On motion the matter was temporarily postponed.

Rev. Mr. Currie submitted a report from the Committee on the Minute of the death of the Rev. J. J. Lynch. The report was accepted and adopted.

On motion the report on the records of the Wilmington Presbytery was taken up, and after some little debate, was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Isler offered an overture from the Wilmington Presbytery to settle the boundary line between the Orange and Wilmington Presbyteries. Referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

Rev. Mr. Munroe offered a resolution to change the boundaries between the Wilmington and Orange Presbyteries. Same reference.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Hill it was decided to hold the next Synod at Fayetteville on the 11th of October, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m.

Rev. Mr. Dalton, from the Committee on the Records of the Mecklenburg Presbytery, submitted a report, presenting two exceptions.

On motion the consideration of the first exception was postponed, and the second was afterwards withdrawn.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Banks, the Synod adjourned until to-morrow morning at half-past 9 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dalton.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SYNOD—MORNING SESSION—SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, Oct. 7.—The Synod was called to order at half past nine o'clock, pursuant to last adjournment.

The session was opened by Moderator Stanfield with prayer.

Rev. Dr. Smith, of Virginia, was invited to a seat as a corresponding member.

A communication from R. Kingsland, Esq., of the N. C. Land Agency, in regard to the religious facilities that could be extended to immigrants coming into this State, was read, and on motion the matter was referred to a committee. consisting of Rev. Messrs. Atkinson and Smith.

The first order of the day was taken up, viz: the report of the Committee on Sustentation.

Rev. Mr. Sherwood, Chairman of the Committee, proceeded to read the report, which contained also resolutions in regard to the subject matter of the report.

On motion, the report was received.—This matter drew forth interesting remarks from Rev. Messrs. Rumple, of Salisbury, Parks, of Charlotte, Dalton, of Washington, Miller, of Charlotte, Singleton, of Wilmington, Hill, of Fayetteville, Col. W. Bingham, of Alamance, Dr. Hutchinson, of Charlotte, and Rev. Mr. Alexander, of the Wilmington Presbytery. The report and resolutions were adopted.

The subject of ministerial education, being the second order of the day, was called up. Rev. Mr. McKay read the report of the Committee, and on motion the report was received.

Rev. Dr. Smith, of the Union Theological Seminary, by invitation, addressed the Synod upon the matters treated of in the report, at some length. His remarks elicited the strictest attention, and evidently made a deep impression on his hearers.

The recommendation contained in the report for the observance of the 4th Sunday in February as a day of prayer for the young men about entering the ministry, was adopted, together with the report.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the committee on the record of the Mecklenburg Presbytery was, after some little debate, adopted.

Rev. Mr. Singleton made a report from the Treasurer in regard to assessments, which report was adopted.

A number of other reports from various committees were received and adopted.

A report of the minute of the death of Rev. Archibald Montgomery was read and approved.

Rev. Louis K. Wiley, of the M. E Church, being present, was invited to sit as a corresponding member.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Report of the Agent of Publications.

Rev. Mr. Smith, of Greensboro', the Agent, then submitted a report, which was received, and the resolutions accompanying the report were adopted.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported unfavorably upon the proposition to transfer a portion of the Orange Presbytery to that of Wilmington.

The report was received and postponed until to-morrow.

A report from the same Committee in regard to the boundary lines of the Orange and Wilmington Presbyteries, was offered, amended and adopted.

After some further business the Synod adjourned until to-morrow at half past 9 o'clock.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

It was rumored here yesterday, says the Sentinel, that Solicitor Bulla did not send a bill before the Grand Jury of Caswell, at Yanceyville, this week, for the indictment of Wiley, Roan and Mitchell, bound for their appearance there on a charge of murdering Stephens, by Judge Pearson. We learn that the Solicitor declared he could see nothing in the evidence to justify an indictment.

The Sentinel thinks that the population of Raleigh will amount to 7,700, and that of the township will approximate 10,000.

INTERESTING revival at the City Mission Chapel (Methodist) in Raleigh, with already some 20 conversions.

Dr. Thayer's Circus is now in Eastern Carolina.

## THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

**The Great Confederate Captain and the English Press.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

The *World's* special dated London, Oct. 5th, says the *Standard*, D'Israeli's organ, of to-morrow, will contain an article written in anticipation of the death of Gen. Lee, reported by telegraph to be lying now at the point of death in Virginia. The article says: A country which has given birth to such a man as Robert E. Lee, may look the proudest nation in the most chivalric period of the history of Europe fearlessly in the face. For no race has in any age produced a nobler soldier, christian gentleman and man, than the heroic Virginia Captain.

## WAR IN EUROPE!

**A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.**

*THE DEMAGOGUES DEFEATED IN AN ATTEMPT TO DISTURB THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.*

**ANOTHER LETTER FROM BISMARCK.**

BOTH SIDES ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.

Wurtemburg suggests the economical difficulties to the German Bund.

Bavaria desires confederation by treaties.

VENDOME, Oct. 7.

Six Prussians were driven from Janville, Toury and neighboring villages in the department of Eure et Loire.

The roads between Vendome and Toury are thronged with Nationales, and there is much enthusiasm in this part of France.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Pall Mall Gazette has a balloon dispatch from Paris, dated Monday. The demagogues have been defeated in their attempt to disturb the provisional government.

The Mobiles behave well.

Meat is scarce.

In announcing the fall of Strasburg and Toul, Gambetta said that in falling they cast a glance toward Paris to affirm once more the nicety and durability of the republic. They leave us as a legacy the duty to maintain their honor and to revenge them.

The French Journal Officiel publishes a report that all the Garde Mobiles have chassepots. Two hundred and eighty thousand muskets of different kinds have been distributed among the Garde Nationale and two thousand to the Franc Tireurs, and there is still ten thousand weapons on hand.

The report regarding Garibaldi, from Caparena, lacks trustworthiness.

The Germans occupy in large force Pacy and Vernon.

The small towns in the department of Eure were vigorously but ineffectually opposed by the Nationales.

Petrie, formerly Prefect of Police of Paris, publishes a formal repudiation, in the name of the Emperor, of the Welhelmshohe manifesto.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 6—1:35 P. M.

I do not hold the opinion that the republican institutions of France constitute danger for Germany, nor have I, as asserted in the letter of the 17th ult., published in the London Daily Telegraph, ever expressed such a view to Mallet or any other person.

(Signed) BISMARCK.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Prussian guard is north of Paris, between Canal de Laurgand and the North Railway. The Fourth Corps is on its right and the Twelfth Corps on its left.

The last of the diverting waters of Canal de Lourgain is to be entrusted to the pioneers of the Prussian guard. The stream falls into the river Seine some miles below Paris. The object is to cut the supply of water from the besieged.

The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Paris. The bombardment will commence from all of the batteries simultaneously the moment arrangements are perfected.

Belfort, Schlestadt and Newbreisuch will be attacked immediately.

The captors of Toul are entrusted with the capture of Soissons.

The Prussians have scoured the provinces of Marne, Orleans and Picardy without finding any new French levees.

The Prussians have evacuated Mulhouse and are marching towards Altekirch.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

CLERMONT, Oct. 7.

The Garde Mobile has no artillery, while every five hundred of the Germans has a proportionate number of field pieces. The Mobiles are discouraged.

The Prussians will form a second cordon outside of the present one. The orders from Paris and Tours are to prevent the formation of the second cordon at any cost. Under these instructions a heavy battle is imminent between Rouen and Clermont.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7.

There are symptoms of a revolt among the prisoners at Beverloo. The Belgium Rifles have been sent there as a precautionary measure.

TOURS, Oct. 7.

General Mollevodge, Commander of the Loire, has arrived here.

Great quantities of arms and stores are arriving from all quarters.

The decree from the War Office regulates the formation of the military courts, and repeals all enactments since March, 1859.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7.

The Belgian *Echo* says that there is great activity everywhere to protect the frontier. The siege of Mezieries and Racroy, so near the border, is supposed to be the motive of these preparations.

ROME, Oct. 7.

The Jesuits are leaving the city.

TOURS, Oct. 7.

The capitulation of Ulrich is approved by the Government here. Ulrich is in full accord with the Government.

General Cambeyels reports to the Minister of War from Epinal, Oct. 6th, that the enemy are going towards Neubreach. Skirmishing there on the previous day, but without serious results.

A combat took place yesterday between Saxon and Bruyeries against 8,000 to 10,000 Prussians, supported by artillery. The French troops aided by the National Guards, held their position.

A dispatch from Eureau shows a great enthusiasm on the part of the National Guard, who are rising en masse to resist the Prussian requisitions.

The Pontifical Zouaves, 500 strong, arrived here to-day and entered the French service.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

General Bourbaki has been allowed to reenter Metz. Orders to that effect were given by King William before Bourbaki left on his fruitless errand to England.

Pierre Bonaparte is here.

The French prisoners have been removed from Beverloo to the intrenched camp formerly occupied by the militia at Antwerp.

A dreadful earthquake has occured in Calabria. Many lives were lost and several villages entirely destroyed.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Belgian papers intimate that the Prussians are alarmed at the aproach of Winter and are disposed to press the seige of Paris.

Epernon has been completely evacuated by the Prussians. There are still about three thousand at Rambouillet.

The French say that the enemy's cavalry at Tours numbered 1,500 and not 5,000, as at first reported.

A dispatch from Bonneval, in the department of Eure et Loire, dated Thursday evening, Oct. 6th, says: The enemy is evacuating the country beyond Tours and apparently falling back on Etampes.

The great gun for Fort D' Ivry, on the south of Paris, is nearly ready to be placed in position. Its range is eight kilometres and it requires thirty-five kilogrammes of powder for each discharge.

TOURS, Oct. 8.

The Government announces cheering advices from all quarter of France.

The army reorganization is proceeding rapidly.

It is reported that Gambetta, who recently left Paris in a baloon, has landed safely outside of the Prussian lines.

The Pontifical Zouaves who are to come here will form a corps of 5,000 to 6,000 strong.

40,000 Italian volunteers are armed at Chamberry.

Gen Burnside is expected here.

The troops have all left here. Their destination is unknown.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Italian Government repudiates the design of annexing Nice and Saxony.

The result of the Plebiscitum for Italian unity was, for, 13,365; against, 1,507.

Sharp fighting was reported yesterday in the department of the Vosges. The Prussians were nine thousand strong, and the French about half that number, and deficient in artillery.

The London Examiner appeals to the powers to prevent the bombardment of Paris.

BELLEGARD, Oct. 8.

The French occupy Pithiviers.

MARSEILLAISE, Oct. 8.

Garibaldi is here.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

The Strasburg statue was decorated yesterday.

Tuilleries is crowded.

The defeat of the Sortie on the 1st, at Mendon, created consternation. There have been a few encounters at night between organized raffians and troops. Should further reverses occur, it is feared the dangerous class will inaugurate a terrible convulsion.

PARIS, Oct. 4.

The troops lined the streets upon the announcement yesterday of the surrender of Strasburg and Toul.

Gen. Burnside and Paul Forbes arrived here yesterday with letters to Jules Favre from Bismarck.

The Prussians fail to plant batteries or erect redoubts at night. Electric lights expose them to fire from the forts.

All Americans will leave Paris with Minister Washburn.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

With the fall of Strasbourg and Toul, and perfected communication with Pont-a-Mousson, the Prussian tactics have been changed, avoiding all forts. The Prussians now march upon large towns direct. These movements are entrusted to fresh levees. The troops are relieved from siege duty by the reserves of several corps.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

Bismarck's organ bitterly denounces Belgium's French sympathy. The press, government and people are alike responsible.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Manchester Guardian has a special telegram announcing that the bombardment of Paris will commence next week, preceded by a formal demand to surrender.

The Journal de Bruxelles is responsible for the story that negotiations are now pending betweeen the German government and Napoleon, backed by Russia, the object being to prevent the establishment of the French Republic.

It is thought the Prussians will not oppose the convocation of the French Constituent Assembly.

Railroads to the eastward of Paris run day and night, bringing up Prussian siege guns.

ST. QUINTEN, Oct. 8.

The enemy seem to be abandoning their march hither and moving upon Soissons, which place will make a heroic defence.

FRIEBURG, Oct. 8.

New Brissack refusing to surrender, the Prussians have opened upon it with eight guns. The besieged answer the attack vigorously.

TOURS, Oct. 8.

It is reported to day that the government will be obliged to leave Tours after the election, there being no place here large enough for the Constituent Assembly. It is probable that the capital will be at Bordeaux. Some of the journals announce that there is a probability the elections will be deferred.

Col. Chavetti of the Pontificial Zouaves calls for volunteers. He says he wishes to form a well disciplined corps, named Volontaires de Aust. He says that these Zouaves shall be the type of devotion and honor.

Chavetti sends to-day three companies to the front.

Twelve hundred Garibaldians have arrived in France commanded by Frappoli, who is to organize a larger force.

Details of the battle near Pithiviers are that the Prussians lost 6,000 cattle, which they had gathered from all parts ready to drive to the army investing Paris. This success animated the Franc-Tireurs, who are coming up on all sides.

Enthusiasm is increasing here and volunteers are rapidly swelling the ranks of the two armies.

The Prussians seem determined to advance into Normandy. The people of that province are sending their grain and cattle further South, placing every obstacle in the way of the invaders.

The Papal troops and Garibaldians number 6,000.

The prefect of the department of Aisne telegraps from St. Quentin, on the 7th, at midnight, that the Prussians were within three leagues of the place, and that they expected an attack at daylight. They will defend the place with the Garde Nationale and firemen.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

Official—The Journal denies any correspondence between King William and the Pope since July 30th.

Von Falkenstein revokes the prohibition of the social Democratic meetings. He exacts the police supervision of any meeting tending to embolden France to decline any reasonable terms of peace.

The Prussians have organized night patrols to prevent lawlessness and robbery around Paris and adjacent roads.

For the Journal

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR OF '76.

BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL HENRY LEE.

This valuable and highly entertaining volume, now long before the public, has been recently issued in new and attractive dress, (it being the third edition,) and has received increased interest from the modest biographical sketch of the author, (the celebrated "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution,) which his very distinguished son, General Robert E. Lee, has prefixed. In addition to the biography, General Lee has added some valuable notes, and has also contributed sketches of Gen. Andrew Pickens, of S. C., and Gen. Anthony Wayne ("Mad Anthony") of Pennsylvania. The Lee family is ancient and highly honorable. From the time of William the Conqueror, about A. D. 1120, when one of the name came over to England, until now, there have been eminent men connected with it. There is a general history of the Lee family running all through those years. In Revolutionary times, Col. Henry Lee, our author, and Richard Henry Lee were the most illustrious. In our own times, the peerless Commander of the Confederate forces is the most distinguished and revered, his name being a "household word" wherever virtue is esteemed or genius honored.

Col. Henry Lee was born in Virginia in 1756. He was educated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, at which college he was greatly distinguished. He was preparing to enter upon the study of the law, and was on the eve of leaving for England to prosecute that end when the war with Great Britain began. He served with extraordinary gallantry under Washington, and had a gold medal voted him by Congress whilst a Major, "a distinction which no other officer below the rank of General received during the war." His most splendid successes were afterwards won in the Southern Department, under General Greene. Owing to ill-health he retired from the army in the Spring of 1782 and returned to Virginia. His commander wrote thus to the President of Congress: "I am more indebted to him than any other for the advantages gained over the enemy in the operations of the last campaign, and should be wanting in gratitude not to acknowledge the importance of his services, a detail of which is his best panegyric." Not long after his retiracy he was united in marriage to Matilda, daughter of Col. Charles Ludwell Lee, of Westmoreland county, in Virginia. Soon after the close of the war he was a member of Congress from his native State, and was one of President Washington's most intimate friends and earnest supporters. He was afterwards a member of the Convention of Virginia to ratify the Federal Constitution, "and was distinguished for zeal and eloquence in support of the measure." In 1789 he was much afflicted. His excellent wife died, and a few days afterwards a dear little son of ten years of age was laid beside his mother. He had two other children, a son and daughter. The former, who bore his name, was of very superior parts. He died in Paris in 1837. Col. Lee was offered a high position in the armies of France, which he declined. On the 18th of June, 1793, he again married, the lady being Anne Hill Carter, daughter of Charles Carter, of Shirby, Va., a gentleman of very large fortune. His next appearance in public life was as a member of the Virginia General Assembly in the famous year of 1798 and '99. Sometime after this he was again elected to the United States Congress.—During this term Gen. Washington died, when Col. Lee was appointed by Congress to express the nation's sorrow at the death of the Father of his Country. In the performance of this duty he wrote those immortal words which, in a very happy and sententious form, conveyed the world's estimate of Washington's services—"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Col. Lee was a transcendant orator, and, as the volume under consideration abundantly evinces, was a man of letters. His biographer represents his conversational powers as of a high order, "fascinating in the extreme," and happily blending "delight with instruction." He was elected Governor of Virginia, which office he filled with ability. He was appointed by President Washington to command the forces that were sent to squelch the "whisky insurrection" in Pennsylvania. In the war of 1812 he was appointed a Major General, but owing to a very serious calamity which befel him never entered the service. He was in the city of Baltimore, and had gone to the house of a friend, Mr. Hansom. Whilst there a vile political mob surrounded the house. Gen. Lee, ever brave and generous, endeavored to protect the family. Gen. Lingan was killed, and Gen. Lee was so seriously injured that, after five years of suffering, he died. He visited the West Indies, spending nearly two years, in the hope of obtaining restoration of health. Finally taking a vessel for the United States, he landed on Cumberland Island, off the coast of Georgia, and, after much suffering, expired, in his sixty-second year, at the house of Mrs. Shaw, a daughter of his old commander, General Greene. This took place on March 25th, 1818.—Seven children by his last wife survived him, one of whom is the great Confederate Captain. Wordsworth has written "that the boy is father to the man." In reading one of General Henry Lee's letters to his oldest boy by his last wife, I was interested in the following words, which I quote without comment. After mentioning two or three of the oldest children, he remarks, *"Robert was always good."* The following lines are taken from a very graceful tribute to Colonel Lee that appeared in a Boston paper:

"Brave was that arm which taught a Briton fear,
And sweet that voice which charmed a nation's ear;
But not the former nor the battle claim
Alone thy homage and divide thy fame;
For all the graceful charities that blend
Round social life, the husband, father friend
Are *thine*; and thine a generous breast that glows
With every worth the noblest nature knows;
In council honored and in arms renowned,
By fortune followed and by victory crowned."

The "Memoirs" are singularly entertaining. The style is animated and the narration of incidents perspicacious and lively. The author's observations upon the various battles and campaigns are judicious, intelligent, and often ingenious. He was a born soldier, having unmistakable genius for command. Like his illustrious son, he possessed the "ethereal spark." His work is a marvel in one particular at least. It is the *fairest* historical work I have ever examined. Unless the incidents recorded betrayed the nationality of the author, it would be impossible, such is its perfect candor and honesty, to tell to which side he belonged. When we remember that the writer was a brilliant actor in the stirring scenes he describes so graphically, and yet could so lift himself above the din and smoke of faction and prejudice, as to give the world a historical model of undeviating truth and fairness, I know no language of praise that would appear extravagant or undeserved.

But my object is not criticism. I will only add that the reader will find it as entertaining as a novel by Charles Dickens or George Eliot, abounding as it does in events of the most exciting character. The "Memoirs" are in no sense tedious or heavy, but are far more pleasing than either Bancroft's or Hillard's "History of the United States," or Irving's "Life of Washington."

My main purpose in preparing these articles is to collate certain papers which refer to the conduct of North Carolinians during the protracted war in the Southern Department. It has been long the habit of our neighbors just over our Northern border to taunt us with the cowardly behavior of our militia at Guilford, C. H. From my boyhood I have been compelled to listen to the jibes and sneers of these neighbors. I wish to show the reader two things: First, that although our troops did behave badly on that day, it was the only time but one during our eight years war; and secondly, that Virginians and Marylanders acted quite as disgracefully on other battle-fields, Col. Lee being an eye witness.

In regard to the battle of Guilford Court House, it ought to be borne in mind, in the first place, that our troops were raw levies just from the plough and the work shop, and in the second place, that Gen. Greene placed them far in advance of the other troops, just on the edge of an open field and behind a common rail fence.—Says Gen. Greene, the commander, in his official report of the battle, who, by the way, was the ablest General we had save Washington: "The *first line* was composed of North Carolina militia under Generals Butler and Eaton." It was posted "just on the edge of the woods, and the back of a fence which ran parallel with the line, with an *open field* directly in their front." Is it any great wonder, then, that raw militia, utterly undisciplined and untrained, should be panic stricken when attacked vigorously by the *whole British line*, composed of as good veterans as there were in the world? Gen. Greene says; "*The whole* (British army) moved through the old fields to attack the North Carolina brigades (two) who waited the attack until the enemy got within one hundred and forty yards, when part of them began to fire, but a considerable part left the ground without firing a gun." That is entirely an ugly record, there is no denying. The Virginia militia fought well, but they were "in the woods about three hundred yards in rear of the first line." Col. Lee, in speaking of the troops from his own State, says, that Gen. Stevens, who commanded the Virginians, "stung with the recollection of *their inglorious flight* in the battle of Camden, *had placed a line of sentinels in his rear, with orders to shoot every man that flinched.*" If such a course had been pursued towards the North Carolinians, and if they had been in the second line of battle in the woods, possibly they would have done as well.

NUMBER II.

I propose in this closing article to give some brief extracts from the "Memoirs," to enable the reader to see how North Carolinians bore themselves on fields of carnage other than that of Guilford Court House, in the "days that tried men's souls."

Gen. W. R. Davie, with a small body of North Carolinians, attacked a company of British infantry five miles from Hanging Rock and overpowered them, destroying wagons and stores, and capturing a Major and forty mounted infantry. (p 169).

General Caswell, (afterwards Governor,) had "given unquestionable proofs of his decision, zeal and ability, by the gallant stand he made in 1776, at Morris' Bridge, against a *superior force*, which terminated in the complete discomfiture of the loyalists." (p. 171). Caswell's troops were from this State.

General Davie attacked "three companies" of loyalists near Hanging Rock. "They were all, except a few, killed and wounded; and the spoils of victory were safely brought off, consisting of sixty horses and their trappings, and one hundred muskets and rifles." (p. 171). General Davie always commanded North Carolinians.

At the battle of Hanging Rock General Davie drove before him a body of loyalists, who were forced to take shelter under the British infantry. (p. 178).

"Dixon's regiment of North Carolinians," at the battle of Camden, "acted with the most determined resolution." (p. 184). None, without violence to the claims of honor and justice, can withhold applause from Col. Dixon and his North Carolina regiment of militia. * * * In every vicissitude of the battle this regiment maintained its ground. * * * It was a splendid instance of self-possession by a single regiment, out of two brigades." (p. 187). The other regiments of militia had fled. This regiment stood firm as "a stone wall." The Virginians ran here.

At Wahab's plantation Gen. Davie, after some admirable manœuvering, surprised a body of loyalists and some of the British Legion, driving them into inglorious flight. "Sixty killed and wounded were left on the ground." Davie only had one man wounded. He captured "ninety-six horses with their equipments and one hundred and twenty stand of arms." He marched, to accomplish this result, "sixty miles in twenty-four hours," (p. p. 195.6.) Four days afterwards, "hovering around the British army, Gen. Davie took several prisoners during the afternoon. The next day, having reached Charlotte at midnight previously, he made his splendid fight, when "relying upon the firmness of his troops" he gave his countryman a brilliant example of daring and pluck, and the British army under Lord Cornwallis, incomparably the ablest of all the British officers, "an earnest of the spirit of the country into which he had entered," (p. 196.) I regret I have not space to copy Col. Lee's long description of Davie's gallant stand at Charlotte. With a small body of North Carolina cavalry and infantry, which he judiciously posted near the Court House, he repulsed Col. Tarleton's celebrated "Legion cavalry" *three* times, and only retired when flanked by large bodies of light and heavy infantry. We lost 6 killed and 13 wounded. Lieutenant Locke was among the former, and Major Graham among the latter. "The enemy lost twelve non-commissioned officers and privates killed. One Major and two Captains and many privates were wounded," (p. 197.) At the famous battle of King's Mountain, one of the decisive battles of the war, the North Carolinians fought with unsurpassed gallantry. See page 200. The account is too long to copy.

Let me here quote a passage from Col. Lee, which, whether true or otherwise, shows his estimate of North Carolina character as it was revealed to him in his campaigns among the inhabitants. He observes: "This State very much resembles Virginia in the manners and habits of the people, so much so, as to induce the conclusion of its being settled principally by emigrants from that State." (p. 211.) Again, speaking of our mountain region, he says that it "was inhabited by a race of hardy men, who were familiar with the use of the horse and rifle, were stout, active, patient under privation, and brave. They delighted in the fury of action. True to the American cause, they displayed an impetuous zeal." (p. 215.)

"General Davidson, with three hundred of the North Carolina militia" was sent by Gen. Greene to defend McCowan's ford. Lord Cornwallis sent Gen. O'Hara with a considerable force to dislodge him, which was effected. "A fierce conflict ensued, which was well supported by Davidson and his inferior force." Gen. Davidson was killed. He was "an active, zealous and influential officer." Our loss otherwise was small. Lieut. Col. Hall and three of the British light infantry were killed and thirty-six wounded. (p. 234.)

At the capture of Fort Grierson by the Americans, "Maj. Eaton, of North Carolina * * * who had endeared himself to his commandant and fellow-soldiers * * * fell gallantly at the head of his battalion in the moment of victory." His troops were "tar heels." (p. 357.)

At the battle of Eutau Springs our forefathers fought gloriously. Gen. Sumner commanded three battalions of North Carolinians under the leadership respectively of Lieut. Col. Ashe and Majors Armstrong and Blount. Gen. Greene says of them: "These were new levies. * * * notwithstanding which they fought with a degree of obstinacy that would do honor to the best of veterans; and I could hardly tell which to admire most, the gallantry of the officers or the bravery of the troops." (p. 602.) In the same battle Col. Malmedy commanded two battalions of North Carolinians. These were a part of the first line of battle. Gen Greene says that the Colonel "conducted these troops with great gallantry; the militia fought with a degree of spirit and firmness that reflects the highest honors upon that class of soldiers." (p. 601.) The Congress, Oct. 29th, 1781, voted "That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, be presented to the brigade of North Carolinians for their resolution and perseverance in attacking the enemy, and sustaining a superior fire. (p. 474.) Gen. Sumner is buried some two miles from Jones' Springs in Warren county, North Carolina. There is a handsome monument over his remains, which the writer has seen.

These extracts are ample to show the brave bearing and valuable services of our Revolutionary ancestry. We see from them that gallantry and not cowardice was their distinguishing trait. Now for the conduct of other troops.

It is well known that generally the Maryland and Virginia soldiers fought with conspicuous courage, but not always, as I will now proceed to establish.

At the battle of Camden the Virginians, under Gen. Stevens, "without exchanging more than one fire with the enemy, threw away their arms and sought safety in flight." I am constrained by candor to add that Col. Lee testifies that the N. C. brigade, under Gen. Caswell, became demoralized when they saw their neighbors, the Virginians, throwing down their arms and rushing pell-mell from the field, and soon "followed their shameful example." (p 184.) But let it not be forgotten that in this same battle Dixon's regiment of North Carolinians fought with great desperation—see particulars given above. Col. Lee says: "The Marylanders, with Dixon's regiment, although greatly outnumbered, firmly maintained the desperate conflict."

At the battle of Hobkirk's Hill the first Maryland regiment, "considered as the bulwark of the army"—a regiment that "had so often and so gloriously borne down all opposition"—even this crack regiment in the beginning of the fight lost the day for our army, as Gen. Greene declared, by being seized with an "unaccountable panic." Its officers in vain attempted to "arouse its cowering spirit." (p 338.) It "now shrank from the conflict, abandoning their General, their country and their comrades." (p 340.) If veteran troops, "deservedly held up to the army as its model," (p 340) could thus dastardly fly from danger, what might not be expected of undrilled raw militia? At the battle of Cowpens this very regiment freely used the bayonet, thereby exhibiting the highest courage and devotion.

After these examples of cowardice it is to be hoped that no one will twit our people again with the "tall running" of our raw militia." T. B. K.

Oxford, N. C., Sept., 1870.

SPECIAL TAX DRAWBACK.—Sheriff Schenck returned to the city last night from Raleigh, whither he had been to settle with the Public Treasurer. A careful examination of the law, after his arrival there, convinced him of the fact that our county was entitled to a heavy drawback for the special tax levied and collected for the year 1869. He consulted ex-Governor Thos. Bragg and Hon. Sion H. Rogers, and, backed by their opinion, declined to pay over to the Treasurer, unless the drawback was allowed. This was refused and Sheriff Schenck returned to the city last night without having settled with the Treasurer. He has been fully sustained in this position by the Board of County Commissioners, as witness their proceedings, published elsewhere.

The amount due the State Treasurer, for this year, from New Hanover county, is $33,000 and the amount of drawback claimed is $28,000. The matter will probably rest here for the present.

**Sad Occurrence.**

Thomas Cooper, son of Henry R. Cooper, of Church Hill, came to his death in a most distressing and sudden manner on Wednesday, in attempting to discharge a load from his gun, which he was unsuccessful in doing, after having capped it a number of times. Finally the load was discharged unlooked for by him, and having the breach of the gun against his stomach, produced serious internal injuries. Drs. Tucker and Newman being called in, administered all the remedies in their power for his relief without avail, death ensuing in about forty-eight hours after the occurrence from perforation of the bowels.—*Centreville (Md.) Observer.*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1870.

## ROBERT EDMUND LEE.

GENERAL LEE IS DEAD!

However much we may have been prepared to hear this mournful announcement from the precarious condition of his health, who can read it without the most heartfelt emotions of sorrow and bereavement.

No man who has figured upon the stage of life within the present century, has occupied more of the attention of the world, and none has adorned it with so much greatness and heroism as has General ROBERT E. LEE. The grandeur of his character and achievements have illustrated the age, renowned, as it is, with heroes and events unparalleled in the history of the world.

It is now too soon, after the close of his military achievements, to speak of General LEE as a soldier. We are still dazzled by their transcendent brilliancy. Especially are those who followed him from Richmond to Gettysburg, and from the Wilderness to Appomattox, unsuited to write calmly and dispassionately of events which have shed lustre upon American character, and which mark ROBERT EDMUND LEE as the first soldier of history, if achievements be contrasted with resources.

Misfortune and failure, in the presence of which so many heroes have shrunk to less than men, only added to the grandeur of General LEE's other victories. If his soldiers enthusiastically admired the triumph of his genius at Chancellorsville, and his prodigies of personal valor at the Wilderness, they were awed by the heroic equanimity with which he met defeat at Appomattox. He commanded the respect of his enemies in war, he won their admiration in defeat, and his victories of peace have rendered him even more illustrious.

General LEE's example of true glory is immortal. His name is a talisman—his home a country's haven of affection—his tomb will be an altar for patriotism's sacrifice. In our hearts he yet liveth and reigneth. His character shall still inspire us, his wisdom shall still guide us, and his paternal spirit shall still protect us.

### General W. G. Lewis.

We learn that this gentleman has been elected President of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad in place of General J. STUBBS, deceased. General LEWIS has been the Chief Engineer of the Road, and will continue to discharge the duties. We congratulate the Directors and Stockholders upon the selection which has been made. General LEWIS is eminently a practical and successful man. Capable, energetic and industrious, he will push forward the work as fast and substantially as possible. We have known General LEWIS as boy and man, as citizen and soldier, and in every relation and position he has commanded our highest regard.

We congratulate him on his well-earned promotion.

### A Convention.

There was a purpose in the great uprising of the people in the late election in this State. It was something more than an ordinary canvass and an ordinary result. Inaugurated without a party Convention or a party platform, without thorough organization, the canvass was conducted against a well organized and powerful party, with all the advantages afforded them by an unscrupulous use of the control of the State and Federal Governments. The people themselves, throwing off the ordinary restraints of party discipline, forced the result, in spite of the disadvantages of their own want of organization, and in the face of the power and organization of their political opponents.

Opposition to our *system* of government, no less than to the corruption which characterized its conduct, was the rallying cry pending the election from the mountains to the seaboard. There was not a Conservative canvasser, whether a candidate or not; there was not a public meeting of Conservatives; there was not a Conservative paper, hardly an issue of one, which did not declare in favor of alterations to the fundamental law—changes which require the sanction of a Convention to effect. Indeed, in most of the counties of the State one or the other, or all of these changes were made the issues of the canvass. And the people have spoken. They have announced their opposition to the present system of government in North Carolina, and they were in earnest.

Where can reformation begin without the call of a Convention? We might, indeed, repeal the obnoxious Military Bill, but even Holden has disbanded his no longer useful soldiers, which, in spite of any act of the Legislature, may be called into service by a subsequent General Assembly. We may reduce the *per diem* of the members of the incoming Legislature, but their successors might again increase it. There is no economic change which one Legislature may make which cannot be uprooted by another. The people of North Carolina want something more than the shadow of reformation. Nay, their well-being demands the substance.

If the election determined anything, it fixed the hostility of our people to the present judicial system of the State, for everywhere was this an issue of the canvass. We want, and must have, an efficient method of dealing out cheap and impartial justice. We want, and must have, a return to a system under which our Judges were honored wherever the Common Law was known, and our Courts were indeed the temples of justice and probity and learning. We must re-establish the reputation of our judicial officers and rebuild the ruined temples of the law. The safety of life, the security of property, the just and economical administration of the State government, demand an immediate change in the judicial system and officers of North Carolina. If there was nothing else to be done here is a field for reformation which absolutely requires the immediate call of a Convention.

We want, and must have, a decrease in the salaries of most of the officers of the Executive Department and the entire abolition of others. Delay only adds to the weight of debt under which our people are struggling, and from which they must have early relief or be crushed.

We need fewer sessions of the Legislature and the length of sessions should be restricted. An early call of a Convention would save to the State its own expenses, by doing away with the meeting of the Legislature in November, 1871, which the Constitution now requires.

We require the abolition of the expensive Boards of Commissioners and the useless and extravagant *township* governments. The people cannot stand the expense attending them.

We want a Convention to make some definite arrangement in regard to our State debt. The prosperity and advancement of the State are bound up with its credit. Something must be done to re-establish it, and proper restrictions thrown around future appropriations. Any delay in this matter will be attended with harm—probably with danger.

Every Conservative candidate, canvasser and paper in North Carolina have advocated one or more or all of these changes.—Others almost as important have been proposed, discussed and advocated. There was not a Conservative voter in the State who did not expect, if his party was triumphant, some of these changes, at least, would be incorporated in the Constitution of the State. They cared not for the form in which it should be done, but were interested only in its speedy and economical accomplishment.

There are but two legal modes of altering the Constitution, and we have formerly very thoroughly discussed the feasibility and economy of each. A Convention offers the cheapest, most expeditious, most satisfactory and surest method of accomplishing the absolute demands and providing for the absolute necessities of the people. A delay will be attended only with bitter party discussions and, what is worse, with years of continued extravagance. If the General Assembly fails to call a Convention the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of our government must continue for another year, even if legislation is able to check the corruptions by which the substance of the State is being wasted and destroyed.

We sincerely trust that the business of the General Assembly will be inaugurated by the introduction of a bill to provide for the calling of a Convention of the people of North Carolina, and that it will be pressed upon the early consideration of both Houses.

### The Fair.

We are glad to know that the most lively interest is being manifested by our immediate citizens and those of this entire section of the country in the success of the approaching Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, The Committee are meeting with considerable success in obtaining Life Members, and several of our most enterprising men and firms are offering handsome and valuable special premiums.

The Executive Committee are very busy completing all necessary arrangements and improvements, and in a week or ten days the Grounds will be ready.

The race track is being put in fine order and very liberal premiums have been offered for trotting and running. A grand stand has been erected, which will seat nearly two thousand spectators, thus enabling them to witness the races and the Tournament with the greatest comfort.

The General Secretary of the Association is in daily receipt of letters from persons in this State and throughout the United States, desiring to enter articles for exhibition and seeking information in regard to the Fair. Our Farmers, Merchants and Mechanics are getting ready for the exhibition, and seem determined that strangers shall not bear of all the honors of the Association.

From present prospects we are satisfied that the Second Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association will be a magnificent success.

### Agricultural Congress.

President BATTLE, of the North Carolina State Agricultural Congress, has appointed Col. W. L. SAUNDERS, of Orange, and Dr. R. B. HAYWOOD, of Wake, as additional delegates to the Agricultural Congress to be held at Augusta on the 26th inst.

HANDSOME PREMIUM CUP.—We saw yesterday, at the office of Messrs. Williams & Murchison, in this city, the handsome silver cup to be presented by these enterprising merchants, to the farmer exhibiting the best bale of cotton at the approaching Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. It is certainly the most elegant thing of the kind ever known in Wilmington, and must be seen to be fully appreciated. It is of solid silver, lined with gold, and ornamented in blue and gold enamel.—A gold cord and tassel is pendant from the solid silver handle and the upper part of the cup, near the rim, is beautifully carved in a wreath of flowers, the rich chasings of which sparkle with the light of clusters of diamonds. The following inscription is engraved on its surface:

Presented by Williams & Murchison, Merchants of Wilmington, N. C., to———, for the best bale of cotton exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, November, 1870.

The estimated value of this cup is $75 and the planter who shall win it will indeed be a fortunate man.

VALUABLE SPECIAL PREMIUMS.—We direct attention to the *seven* valuable Special Premiums offered by Dr. D. M. Buie, Chemist and Manufacturer of Fertilizer of this city, to be competed for at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, which we add to our list this morning. We should think that the competition for these premiums, as well as the other valuable ones offered, would be very active. They are certainly worth the effort of our agriculturalists.

RT. REV. BISHOP GIBBONS.—This gentleman occupied the pulpit of St. Thomas on Sunday last, preaching his first sermon in this city since his return from Rome. Those who had not the good fortune to hear him on that occasion will be glad to be able to read his most interesting discourse, which we publish elsewhere. The announcement that the Bishop would deliver a discourse on the Œcumenical Council was sufficient to fill the Church to its utmost capacity. We are glad to be able to copy from a cotemporary a full report of his sketch of the great Council. As a history of the Council it will be most interesting to the general reader.

### Cape Fear Agricultural Association—Special Premiums.

The Executive Committee take pleasure in announcing the following Special Premiums to be awarded at the Fair:

BY THE NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY

One ton of Guano, manufactured by the Company, to the person who makes the best and largest exhibition of the products of the soil, raised by the exhibitor, worth.....$65

One ton of Guano, manufactured by the Company, for the best bale of Cotton, of not less than four hundred pounds, raised by the sole use of their fertilizer, worth.....$65

BY WILLIAMS & MURCHISON, WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

For the best bale of Cotton of not less than four hundred pounds.....Silver Cup, value $75

BY W. H. McRARY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN NO. 1 PERUVIAN AND REESE'S SOLUBLE AND PACIFIC GUANOS.

To the planter who produces the largest quantity of Seed Cotton on one acre of land, the present year, by the use of Peruvian Guano.....$10

To the planter who produces the largest quantity of Seed Cotton on one acre of land, the present year, by the use of Reese's Soluble Pacific Guano.....$10

Planters contending for either or both of the above premiums, must submit their certificates, vouched for by two respectable neighbors, showing amount of Guano used, and the amount of Cotton produced as above, to the General Secretary at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association in November next.

BY F. W. KERCHNER, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

For the best pair of Mules.....$20 gold piece

The Mules must have been owned and used by the exhibitor for one season.

BY VICK AND MEBANE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

For the best cast mould board two horse Plow.....$10

For the best cast mould board one horse Plow.....$5

One ton of Star Soluble Phosphate, Manufactured by Lorentz & Ritter, of Baltimore, for the best bale of Cotton of not less than four hundred pounds, raised by the sole use of this Phosphate, value.....$68

BY GEO. R. FRENCH & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

For the best Milch Cow.....$10

BY P. HEINSBERGER, DEALER IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

For the best Drawing with Pen or Pencil—a Book—The Exiles of Babylon; handsome edition.

For the best herd of Cattle, not less than seven, raised by the exhibitor....The Farmers' Book

For the best pen of fat Mutton, not less than five.....The Farmers' Book

For the best pen of fat Hogs, not less than five.....The Farmers' Book

BY DR. D. M. BUIE, CHEMIST AND MANUFACTURER OF FERTILIZERS.

1. One thousand pounds of the Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of Seed Cotton per acre, on not less than one-fourth of an acre.

2. Two hundred and fifty pounds for the second largest yield.

3. One thousand pounds of the Cape Fear Guano for a bale of the finest Staple Cotton—Sea Island excluded.

4. Two hundred and fifty pounds for the second best.

The Cotton in both cases to be raised by the use of Buie's Cotton Fertilizer.

5. Five hundred pounds of Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of Sweet Potatoes per acre—raised by the use of Buie's Potatoe Fertilizer—one bushel to be exhibited as sample,

6. Five hundred pounds of Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of Turnips per acre—one bushel to be exhibited as being stated. Fifty-five pounds to constitute a bushel. The Turnips must be raised by the use of Buie's Turnip Fertilizer.

7. Two hundred and fifty pounds of Cape Fear Guano for the second largest yield of Turnips under the same regulations.

Certificates are required to determine all these Premiums, except Nos. 3 and 4, which must be filed with the General Secretary of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, on or before the 17th of November.

BY. A. P. ROUTT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, LIBERTY MILLS, VA.

For the largest crop of Corn grown upon one acre, not less than fifty bushels, two bushels to be exhibited. The land to be measured, and the corn to be measured and vouched for by certificate—Routt's Improved Southern Corn Planter with Guano Attachment, price $22.

For the largest yield of Wheat on five acres, under same regulations, two bushels to be exhibited—Routt's Double Shovel Plow with Coulter and Briar Cutting Attachments, value $12.

For the largest crop of Sweet Potatoes raised per acre, one-eighth of an acre to be dug, under same regulations, two bushels to be exhibited as sample—Routt's Single Shovel Plow, value $8.

These Premiums are in addition to those offered by the Association. The Executive Committee hope to add others to these Special Premiums in a day or two.

### Alleged Clerical Forger.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.

A man known as the Rev. James S. Green, alias Rev. M. W. Cuilston, was arrested in Middleville, Connecticut, yesterday, by Boston detectives, on charges of committing forgeries to the extent of $20,000 in Indiana. He will be taken to that State for trial. The prisoner is said to have been a preacher in a small Methodist church in Middleville, but recently he has resided in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

### Compound Interest.

A minister at Alliance, Ohio, is to bring a suit against a man for over $46,000 for marrying him. Fifteen years ago he married the man, who wanted to pay in potatoes to-morrow. He said he would give six bushels down, and double the number of bushels every year until the minister was paid. As it has been fourteen years, and nary potato come yet, it amounts to 99,208 bushels, and, at fifty cents a bushel to $46,140.

THE census of Harnett county foots up 8,895.

### Affairs in Robeson—The Excitement on the Increase—Stephen Davis Dead—The Citizens at Moss Neck Driven from their Homes—One Man Captured.

The excitement in Robeson still continues. The whole county is, as it were, under arms, and yet nothing of great importance has been accomplished. The desperadoes still hold their own in Long Branch and some of them are occasionally seen. The Sheriff's posse are out day and night and yet the robbers still maintain themselves in their fastness. The only result has been the capture and lodgment in jail at Lumberton of a young man named McLaughlin, who has been implicated with the gang. On the other hand, the citizens of Moss Neck have been compelled to flee their homes and many of them have gone to Lumberton.

Stephen Davis, the young man who was so badly injured on last Tuesday, in the attack made then on the gang, died yesterday morning at Shoe Heel, at 9 o'clock The others who were wounded, are fast recovering.

It is evident that the present state of affairs cannot continue much longer.—Either the gang must be killed or captured, or else the citizens of Robeson county must hereafter live in increased fear of the loss of their lives and destruction of their property. If the Sheriff's posse are unable to capture the gang, then the United States authorities should be appealed to for troops. As there is no election to be controlled now, it is vain to expect assistance from the State Executive, but the strong arm of the Federal authority could, and would, put down these outlaws, if the proper authority were applied to.

### Art in North Carolina—Paintings for a New York Church.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LENOIR, N. C., Sept. 19, 1870.

What think you, Mr. Editor, of an "art item" from our mountains, and of New York receiving fine pictures from North Carolina?

Our little village has been pleasantly excited by the first artist's reception ever given in this region, and the occasion has been as much enjoyed, perhaps, as it would have been in other beauty-loving lands, blessed like ours with dreamy mountains and air which you only find here—and in Italy.

Last week Mr. Oertel kindly opened his studies to the public for three days, and notwithstanding the almost constant rain, hundreds of people, including many from rather distant towns and villages, availed themselves of an opportunity so rarely offered in this country.

The paintings exhibited are five large pictures intended for the Church of the Heavenly Rest (Dr. Howland's) in Forty ninth street, New York.

The central figure, which is eight feet and a half high, represents our Saviour as our great High Priest in Heaven, and the other four are seraphims with uplifted adoring faces, and cherubims whose rapt expression and looks of awe, speak of purity and of knowledge hidden within the veil of eternity. But I need not attempt a description, as the church I have mentioned will be re opened early in October, and the pictures may be seen in the chancel ends, framed in richly carved black walnut.

I can imagine that in their proper surroundings, in the solemn beauty of the Church, they will appear more impressive than in the artist's studio, where a full, broad light fell on them from the lofty open window, but I doubt whether their silent teaching will ever appeal more strongly to the heart than once it did to ours.

It was the close of the reception, and the studio was still and almost deserted, while the last evening light was fading from the calm resting mountains, when a few little children came in. Poor forlorn ones, with little joy in the present or hope in the future, they went silently near the majestic figure, which, in the subdued light, lifted its shining head above them, and looked long and wistfully up to the interceding eyes, and downward to the pierced feet, as if dimly trying to comprehend that love which laid aside the glory of heaven to seek with weary steps for such as they. Poor little children! Could we look on them and not remember His words, who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

But now the last rays are fading, and only a lingering touch here and there shows where an easel stands, or a cartoon for a new picture is hung on the wall. So we must leave the studio, wishing its gifted owner length of days in which to complete his great and beautiful designs.

CITIZEN.

From the Catholic Mirror.

## THE COUNCIL OF THE VATICAN.

### A Discourse by the Right Rev. Bishop Gibbons, of North Carolina, Delivered in the Cathedral at Baltimore, on the 2d October, 1870.

The Bishop premised by expressing his regret at the absence of the Archbishop, who took so prominent and conspicuous a part in the Council, who labored so unremittingly from its opening to the last Public Session, and never lost sight of his devoted people in the midst of his engrossing occupations. He then spoke of the Council as follows:

Of the thousand bishops comprising the hierarchy of the Catholic Church, seven hundred and sixty-four attended the opening of the Council of the Vatican. Europe was represented by 514 bishops, America (North and South) by 113, Asia by 83, Africa by 14, and Oceanica by 13 prelates. Every continent, every island of importance, every nation but one, on the face of the globe, was represented. The bishops kneeling together around the altar in the Council Hall, could exclaim with truth, in the language of the Apocalypse: "Thou has redeemed us O Lord, to God, in thy blood, out of every tribe, and tongue, and people, and nation!"

I said there was one solitary nation which sent no bishop to the Council, and that nation was semi-civilized and intolerant Russia. That barbarous government has been trampling upon her Catholic subjects with the iron heel of despotism, and she has either tortured the Catholic bishops to death at home or sent them to perish in the snowy regions of Siberia.

No prelates attracted more general attention than the venerable patriarchs and bishops from the East. Together with their common faith, they brought with them their peculiar rites and language, and dress, and long-flowing beards. They recalled to mind the patriarchs of old as we read of them in Sacred Scripture, and they could sit for a Moses or an Abraham. They came from the banks of the Nile, from ancient Alexandria and Cairo. They came from ancient Chaldea, from the land of the Medes, and Persians, and Assyrians. From the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates. They came from Mossul, built near ancient Nineveh, and from Bagdad, founded on the ruins of Babylon. They flocked from Damascus and Mount Libanus, and from different parts of the Holy Land. What an aspect they present! Unchangeable as the hills and valleys of their native soil, they wear the same turban, the same flowing beard, the same pale and thoughtful countenances which their fathers wore two thousand years ago.

The Latin, as you know, is the language of the Council, because it is the language of the Church. And in prescribing a common tongue we see the usual wisdom of the Church; for without a uniform medium of communication debate in Council would be impossible; free and friendly conversation among the Bishops, that sweet bond of Christian friendship, would be equally impracticable.

Although all the bishops in Council wear the same ecclesiastical dress, except the prelates of Oriental rites and the members of religious orders, and speak the same tongue in public meetings, yet you can distinguish at once each one's nationality as soon as he opened his lips in the pulpit. Every bishop utters his shibboleth, which reveals him to his brethren as plain as Ephraim was betrayed to Galaad. You can tell at once that the speaker belongs to Spain or some of her former colonies, or that he is a French bishop or Chinese French missionary, or a German, or Hungarian, or Italian, or English.

And as I mention English-speaking bishops, it is with no small sense of pride and gratitude that we observe how the number of bishops speaking the English tongue increases with the general progress of Catholicity. Compare the Council of Trent, held three hundred years ago, with the Council of the Vatican now in session. At the Council of Trent, the whole continent of America was without a single representative, having been discovered but fifty year before. There was no bishop from Scotland, Oceanica was then a *terra incognita*. Ireland sent three, and England one bishop to the Council. There were consequently only four bishops at the Tridentine Synod capable of speaking the English language. What have we seen at the Vatican Council? An English-speaking episcopate numbering upwards of one hundred and twenty. Prelates speaking one tongue are assembled in Rome from faithful Ireland, England, Scotland, the United States, Canada, Oceanica, and the East Indies. It is said that the sun never sets on British dominions. It can also be said that wherever the British drum-beat sounds, aye, and wherever the English language is spoken, there also is found the English-speaking Catholic missionary. And should another Council be held in the course of a century, I venture to predict the bishops speaking the English language will be in the majority, as the Italians are to-day.

So much for the language. Let us now look more closely at the men. There is no extravagance in saying that the Council of the Vatican is surpassed by no deliberative assembly, civil or ecclesiastical, that ever sat, whether we consider the *maturity of years* of the members, their *learning*, their *experience* and *piety*, or the *wide spread influence of the laws* which they are framing for the spiritual welfare of the Christian Republic.

The youngest bishop in the Council is 36. Fully three fourths of the prelates range between 56 and 96. The vast majority of them, therefore, have grown grey in the service of their Divine Master. You might see several fathers of the Church, bent with age, going to the Council chamber every morning, leaning with one hand on their staff and with the other resting on the shoulder of their secretary. You might also observe blind bishops, guided by their servants, as they advanced to their posts with tottering step. Several prelates were so much enfeebled by years and infirmities, and so exhausted by travel, that they gave up their souls to God, dying martyrs to duty and obedience, some in Rome, others, like St. Thomas Aquinas, on approaching the city, and others on returning to their dioceses.

But while they possess the wisdom of years, the members of the Council are generally men of vast and varied learning. From their youth they have drunk deep at the fountain of knowledge, and particularly of theological science. Multiplied are the civilized languages of the world. There was not a single language spoken by any nation or people which was not understood and spoken by some prelate in that sacred assembly. Every bishop was familiar with at least two or three languages, and some of the Fathers were capable of speaking from eight to ten. The Primate of Hungary informed me that he employs four tongues in the administration of his diocese, consisting of a million of souls—speaking Latin to his priests, and Hungarian, German and Sclavonian to his heterogeneous congregations. A Chinese Vicar-Apostolic, who sat near me, said that he was obliged to use six different Chinese dialects in his vicariate. And yet that man had an exterior so unpretending that he might pass for a lay-brother.

Where else, I ask, could you find a single assembly capable of discoursing in all the languages under the sun. Is not this a spectacle more wonderful than the miracle of Pentecost? And cannot an admiring world say, in the language of the Acts of the Apostles: "Behold are not all these who speak Galileans, (or at least disciples of the divine Galilean,) and how have we, every one, heard our own tongue, wherein we were born, Parthians, Medes, and Elamites, and inhabitants of Mesopotamia and Judea and Cappadocia, Pontus and Asia, Phrygia and Pamphylia and Egypt and strangers of Rome; Jews also and Proselytes, Cretes and Arabians, we have heard them speak in our tongue the wonderful works of God."

They are men too of world-wide experience and close observation. Each bishop brought with him an intimate knowledge of the history of his country, and of the religious, political, social, and moral condition of the people among whom he lived. You could learn more, as I have, from an hour's conversation with this walking encyclopædia of divines, who were a world in miniature, than from a year's study of books. Books are a cold stamp which leaves a faint and superficial impression on the mind; but the tongues of these living men were a burning stamp which penetrated deep and wide in the tables of the heart and memory.

But while I venerate their grey hairs; while I praise their learning and experience, I could not but admire their apostolic piety. All the bishops, with scarce an exception, had endured more or less hardships for the faith. The great majority had grown old in the service of their divine Master; many were exiles from their country, for the sake of Christ and not a few were the successors of martyrs. Oh, how well could the words of St. Paul be applied to many of these worthy successors of the Apostles! "In journeys often, in perils of rivers, in perils of robbers, in perils from their own nation, in perils from the gentiles, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils from false brethren; in labor and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in many fastings, in cold and nakedness."

Let me give you a solitary illustration out of hundreds that I might adduce. During the Council, a bishop, Mgr. Riddel, was consecrated in Rome. Three of this Prelate's immediate predecessors died the death of martyrs in far off Corea, while a fourth died from hunger and exposure, and the new consecrated Bishop while a missionary for the same country four years ago, narrowly escaped with his life, and has returned now like a brave soldier, to receive very probably the crown of martyrdom in the same country were persecution has raged for 30 years. Talk of heroism, talk of moral courage, talk of suffering for principle and conscience sake; we read in books a good many fancy sketches of such virtues. But if you want to see *living* models of heroism; if you want to see true soldiers of the cross, who are too modest to trumpet their own deeds, and whose praise is not of men, but of God, go to the Council of the Vatican, hear the simple and touching story of these men's lives, and if you have a heart of flesh beating within your breast, you will bow down in reverence to these men, and kiss, with moistened eyes, the ground upon which they tread.

The venerable Bishops composing the Council are making laws which are destined to enlighten and control the consciences, not merely of one nation and people, but upwards of 300,000,000 of souls in every quarter of the globe, Europeans, Asiatics, Africans, Australians, Americans. They literally fulfil the injunction of their divine Master, who said: "Go teach all nations." "Their sound hath gone forth into the whole earth, and their words into the bounds of the earth." Like the sun that illumes by his brilliancy, and warms by his rays, every corner of the globe, the Vatican decrees of faith and morals enlighten the minds and warm and cheer the hearts of men of every nation of the earth.

During my stay in Rome I remember to have read in the papers an account of a petition being presented by members of the established Church in England to the Bishop of York, praying that the Athanasian Creed be expunged from the Book of Common Prayer. The old Athanasian creed was growing obsolete and contained old-fashioned doctrines about the necessity of union with the Catholic Church, and the punishment of iniquity in the life to come—doctrines which are at variance with modern ideas.

I confess being astonished at the boldness of the petitioners and the radical and sweeping nature of the petition. I was astonished when I read the complacent reply of the Protestant Bishop of York, who promised to give the petition a favorable consideration. But when I saw the supine indifference with which the whole affair was received by the public, I was amazed. The whole correspondence appears to have been read by the public with as lively an interest as they could take in an edict of the Emperor of China.

Contrast the Council of the Vatican.—Its proceedings are telegraphed over the world. One solitary decree more clearly defining the prerogatives of the Head of the Catholic Church has deeply moved every civilized nation of the globe. It has influenced the Emperor on his throne and the peasant in his hut. It has so much scared one ruling Power as to induce it to break its Concordat with the Holy See.—It influences the statesman and the citizen. It is read with interest by the Christian and the unbeliever. It carries joy to millions of Catholic firesides; and like the voice of God speaking to the guilty soul, it troubles the infidel, though he affects to despise it. Why this overwhelming—all-absorbing interest? It is because the Catholic Church is a Power in the world. It is because her laws are not dead letters, but are, in the language of Sacred Scripture, "living, and more penetrating than any two edged sword, reaching into the division of the soul and the spirit."

So much for the personnel of the Council and the character of the laws which emanate from it.

Let us now, for a moment, step into the Council chamber. Let us observe the bearing of the Fathers toward each other, and the tone of the speeches, as far as we are allowed to listen to them. For, I beg you to remember, that all the General Congregations or meeting or meetings of the Bishops, were so many secret sessions. The Fathers were bound by their honor, and the officials were sworn upon oath not to divulge any of the discussions which were held in the sacred assembly. Hence you will be able to judge what importance to attach to the newspaper reports of the Council proceedings.

The telegrams were a uniform and systematic perversion of the truth. I did not read a single Roman correspondence which was even substantially correct, when it spoke of the debates of the Council.—Even many of the letters addressed to Catholic newspapers were not always exact in detail, though written by gentlemen of known veracity, for the simple reason that most of them had to rely on rumors, which are never deserving of unqualified belief. The only authentic news you can receive from the Council are the official documents publicly promulgated. The few remarks, therefore, with which I shall close this discourse, will have reference rather to the tone than to the subjects of discussion. And what you will hear will be the result not of hearsay, but of personal observation.

The most ample liberty of discussion prevailed in the Council. This liberty the Holy Father pledged before the opening of the Sacred Synod, a pledge which was religiously kept. I can safely say that neither in the British Parliament, nor the French Chambers, nor the United States Congress, would so wide a debate be tolerated as prevailed in the halls of the Vatican. Every Bishop in the Council had the right to speak. The only condition proposed was that he should previously have announced to the Secretary his intention to speak. This preliminary was enforced with a view of preserving a regularity, and to give each one an opportunity of speaking in the order in which his name appeared on the list, without prejudice to his inferior rank.

There was no limit as to time in the speeches; no ten-minute rule, no previous question, the usual tactics of uncompromising majorities. The President through out exhibited a delicate, not to say sometimes an exaggerated forbearance. You may judge of the wide scope of discussion from the single fact that the general and special debate on the Infallibility of the Pope lasted two months, occupying twenty-four Congregations, and was participated in by about 125 Prelates, without counting a hundred others who sent in written observations. No stone was left unturned, no page of Ecclesiastical history escaped the vigilance of the Prelates, that the whole truth of God might be brought to light. It is true that with a view of saving much precious time without injury to freedom of debate, the original rules of the Council were so modified, that, on the proposition of ten Fathers the President could close the debate. And yet these rules were enforced but once.

But was not the Council divided? Was there not much contention and difference of opinion among the Bishops? Yes, there was a difference of opinion, not of faith. How, I ask, could you have liberty in an assembly without free discussion, and how can you have freedom of discussion without some diversity of sentiment? unless you want to make the Prelates so many wax figures ready to bow at the motion of some hand behind the scene.—Had there been no discussion, nor division of sentiment, the public would at once cry out: these Bishops are governed by the nod of the Pope. And why will you expect of the Council of the Vatican what never existed in any preceding Council of the Church. Was there not much debating and disagreement in every past Ecclesiastical Synod, in Jerusalem, Nice, Constantinople, Ephesus, Florence, Trent? And yet these disagreements did not impair the divine authority of these assemblies.

The Church is governed by organic articles of faith and a code of moral laws which are contained in sacred Scripture and Tradition. Before defining an article of faith, it was the duty as well as the right of the Bishops, who are the judges of faith, to examine these records, just as the judges of the Supreme Court examine the Common and Statute laws before making their decision. Had the Bishops decided without examination, they would have acted blindly and capriciously. Now, in making these investigations, it is not surprising that there should be some minor differences of opinion between the Bishops. But these diversities of sentiment regarded forms rather than things; the shape which the decrees should assume, not the decrees themselves. They differed about details, not about the substance of doctrine. Or if a few happened to dissent from the majority on matters of importance their dissent was before, not after the definition. They dissented about what was to be defined, not what was defined. When the decision was rendered they believed as one man. Their Credo with the Credo of the great body of Bishops. There was no Colenzo in the Council of the Vatican.—None could be tolerated for an instant. A bishop might as well attempt to pull down the immortal dome of Michael Angelo suspended over his head, as to touch with profane hands a single stone of the glorious edifice of Catholic faith.

Yes, it was a fact which I thought as sublime as beautiful, that in spite of difference of nationality, difference of language, of color, of taste, of habits, of governments, although most of them had never seen each other before, and came from opposite parts of the world; notwithstanding all this, there was perfect harmony in their doctrines. The same Gospel which St. Peter preached in Rome, St. Paul in Athens, St. Chrysos om at Antioch, Austin in Hippo, Augustine in England, Patrick in Ireland, Pelagius in Scotland, Boniface in Germany, James in Spain, St. Remigius in France, this was the doctrine which their successors believed in the Halls of the Vatican.

*OUR TRAVELING CORRESPONDENT.*

DETROIT, MICH.

*Editors Journal:*—We had a splendid run last night across Lake Erie in the fine passenger steamer "North West," on which you are not troubled with the many "extras" which are so common on other routes. You pay your fare—three dollars and fifty cents—your state-room key is placed in your hand, you eat at all meals, and nobody asks you for an extra dollar or two every time. The fare includes all charges. What a blessed and satisfactory arrangement. As you approach Detroit, running up the Detroit river, you are struck with the difference in the appearance of the opposite shores. On your left lies the American town of Wyandot, covered with smoke, with trains running in and out, vessels and steamers at the wharves, and all the thousand signs of a busy, active place; whilst on the other side, below, you see the town of Malden, in Canada, lying apparently deserted and dead. No smokes rise over her but those from cooking stoves, and they seem "few and far between." The evidence of internal industry is not apparent on the Canadian shore. The contrast in the value of the same kind of lands is as great as that in the appearance of similarly located places.

The lands of the American shore sell readily at from sixty to one hundred dollars per acre, while those in Canada will only bring twenty to thirty dollars.

After landing at Detroit we went over the ferry to Windsor, opposite Detroit. We wanted to look at the people of her Majesty's "Dominion," part of that great nation on whose flag the sun never sets. A few petty stores, carelessly arranged, a few lounging clerks and proprietors, a few greasy, lazy looking negroes, two custom officers, a few carriages and drays, cheap poor boards, plank side-walks, dusty, unpaved streets and general air of do-nothingativeness was what we saw, and after wandering around for an hour we bought a book, drank her Majesty's health in some manner all, like the place, with no life in it, and departed.

A great railroad runs across Canada West from this point, but there was none of that life and bustle apparent around an American railroad station. Why is it? We cannot give the answer. There lies the great river, a mile wide near; there is the great lake, there is the rich and fine situation, the upper lakes all open and free to them; why cannot Windsor become another Detroit? We confess our inability to find a single reason to prevent it but the laziness of the people. Surely there is nothing in the British Constitution to prevent subjects of Great Britain from making money wherever a Yankee can and yet they don't. Detroit numbers one hundred and ten thousand inhabitants. Windsor a few thousand. Detroit employs many hundred ships. Windsor not a dozen. Detroit has wide paved streets, splendid hotels, brick, stone and marble stores, street railroads, water works, gas works, and all kinds of domestic industry; Windsor none. A stranger from the South finds that in Detroit he is among a people different from ours in many respects. First of the women, you are struck with the fact which you cannot account for easily—that each lady here has a very thick skin. She may be the fairest of blondes and yet there is an appearance of leathery thickness that detracts from the beauty. There is no gazing down into the depths of such a skin and seeing the fair blue lines purpling beneath. As well might you attempt to gaze through sole leather. Fair forms, fine feet, erect carriage, firm step, pleasant countenances, healthy appearance—almost too much of it—are here, but that pure, translucent, delicate skin, which is so often seen at the South cannot be found; at least your correspondent has not seen it in a single case. We have met Southern ladies here and been struck with the contrast. The only conclusion we have come to on the subject is that it must be a kind and merciful provision of Providence to protect them from the fierce biting blasts of the winter wind as it sweeps over these lakes and rivers. What need that we should attempt a description of this city. The situation is pretty, with the noble green river rolling by on its east, and the lands rising gently up until it attains the prairie level. It is stretching out its arms of iron in every direction to seize the trade and has already made a connection with Grand Haven; on the east side of lake Michigan, opposite Milwaukee, which is one hundred miles north of Chicago; and by a line of steamers sixty miles across that lake is pushing for the Pacific Railroad trade. Then her rails stretch, northward and westward all over Michigan, and her steamers run to all points in Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Superior. Her end is not yet, the country is vast behind her, and her merchants are awake to their interest. Toledo, lying at the southwest end of Lake Erie, is her rival town, and of that place we propose to speak when we next stop from our hurried flight.

"IN TRANSIT."

## STATE NEWS.

Proceedings of Synod.—Afternoon Session—*Friday*, Oct. 7.—The report of committee on the record of the Mecklenburg Presbytery, after some little debate, was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Miller gave notice of an appeal to the General Assembly.

Rev. Mr. Singleton made a report from Treasurer in regard to assessments, which report was adopted.

A report of the minute of the death of Rev. Archibald Montgomery was read and approved.

Rev. Mr. Smith, of Greensboro', the agent, submitted a report which was received, and the resolutions accompanying report were adopted.

The committee on Bills and Overtures reported unfavorably upon the proposition to transfer a portion of the Orange Presbytery to that of Wilmington.

The report was received and postponed till to-morrow.

A report from the same committee in regard to the boundary lines of the Orange and Wilmington Presbyteries was offered, amended and adopted.

Morning Session—Third Day.

Saturday, Oct. 8.

Rev. Mr. Smith, from the Judicial Committee, submitted a report returning the petition of Brown Marsh Church to the parties sending it. The report was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Rankin read a paper upon the death of the Rev. Mr. Pinnix, which was adopted and approved.

Report of the Agent of Foreign Missions, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, the Agent, was read and accepted.

Rev. Dr. Leighton Wilson then addressed the Synod upon the subject of Foreign Missions giving some interesting sketches of the labors of various Missionaries in different countries. The resolutions accompanying the Agent's report were, after some little debate, adopted.

Rev. Mr. Atkinson, from the special committee, appointed to consider the various facilities which can be extended to emigrants coming to this country, submitted a report. [This report is in the shape of a letter, addressed to R. Kingsland, Esq., in response to inquiries made by him of Rev. Joseph Atkinson.]

The matter elicited much interest, and many members made remarks commendatory of the report, and urged the necessity of taking immediate steps to influence emigrants of a thrifty and moral class to come among us to live, by giving a flat contradiction to the false reports that have been circulated in regard to the South.

After an animated debate of some length the whole thing was recommitted, in order that a document properly framed and covering the whole ground, might be prepared for publication in both this country and Europe.

The hour of 11 o'clock having been set for the discussion of the proposition for a Relief Fund for the benefit of the families of Ministers, the Rev. Dr. Wilson proceeded to address the Synod on the matter.

Rev. Mr. Smith offered a resolution in regard to Sabbath Schools, Sabbath School publications, and authorizing the appointment of an agent. The resolution was adopted, and Rev. Mr. Vass was appointed agent.

Rev. Mr. Banks read a paper on the death of Rev. Wm. C. Sheetz, which was approved.

Rev. Mr. Harding, from the Committee appointed to consider the action of the Fayetteville Presbytery in the case of Rev. Joseph Evans, a Foreign Minister, submitted a report endorsing the action of the Presbytery. The report was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Atkinson, from the special committee in regard to the religious condition of the State in relation to immigration, especially those coming from Scotland, presented an amended report, in regard to which the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the letter of Rev. J. M. Atkinson to R. Kingsland, Esq., having been read before the Synod of North Carolina, it endorses the said letter and extends a cordial invitation to the Presbyterians of Scotland, contemplating emigration, to make their homes in our midst.

Rev. Mr. Sherwood offered a resolution which was adopted appointing the following gentlemen, Ruling Elders of the Presbyterian Church, a committee of Correspondence, from whom those wishing to emigrate can obtain information: R. Gorrell, Greensboro; Dr. E. Hutchinson, Charlotte; Alexander Sprunt, Wilmington; B. Fuller, Fayetteville; A. T. Summey, Asheville and W. C. Kerr, Raleigh.

After the transaction of some further business, the Synod adjourned.—Condensed from the Raleigh *Sentinel*.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* is responsible for the statement that a proposition has been made by the Richmond and Danville Rail Road to lease that portion of the North Carolina Rail Road, lying between Greensboro' and Charlotte. Ridiculous as the idea may appear, it would seem that the Directors of the N. C. Road have given it such serious thought as to promise it a consideration at a meeting to be held on the 8th of November, when such of the stockholders as may feel an interest in the matter, are invited to be present and give their views. With the *Sentinel*, we think that if Virginians can run our Roads and make them pay, certainly North Carolinians should be able to do the same. But the funny part of the thing is, that the Danville Road, with an income of $300,000, proposes to lease and run the most prolific portion of a Road that has paid, since the war, dividends of 6 per cent. and whose income has reached $1,000,000.

Another one of 'em.—Anderson Graves, one of the witnesses against the Caswell prisoners, who swore heavily against Felix Roan, was tried at the present term of the Superior Court at Yanceyville, was convicted on a charge of stealing money, and sentenced by Judge Tourgee to one year in the Penitentiary.

Pious Joe Womack, another of the witnesses in the above cases, who saw Wiley, (as he said,) coming out of the room in which Stephens' body was found, went off with Kirk's "lambs," and when last heard from, had arrived safely in Tennessee and was still *progressing*.

We learn that one Grant, who was a sort of sutler to Kirk's army in the late Caswell campaign, arrived at Yanceyville last week, on matrimonial purposes bent, but finding the Court in session and fearing that the officers might be making troublesome inquiries concerning him, he only "tarried for a night," and left early next morning or before morning, taking with him Miss Lettie Stephens—sister of John W., to console him in his future wanderings. They were not married before leaving, but it is to be hoped they have been by this time.—*Ral. Sentinel*.

The Robeson robbers are still at large. It is thought Mr. Davis will die. His wounds are more severe than was at first thought.—*Standard*.

The above is, if we mistake not, the *first* mention made by the *Standard* of the Robeson county outrages. 'Cause why? 'Cause Gov. Holden's friends and brothers in the League are the robbers and murderers. It makes considerable difference whose ox is gored.

Mr. H. D. Engelhard, Landscape Gardener, authorizes the Executive Committee of the State Fair, to offer a special premium of $5, for the best bale of Timothy Hay, exhibited at the Fair. He offers also a special of $5 for the finest Grass Boquet, to consist of at least fifteen varieties of grasses.

### From Robeson County—The Outlaws Still at Large—Parson Sinclair Incites Them to Renewed Outrages—United States Troops Called for, &c., &c.

Robeson County, Oct. 12.

Dear Journal.—The excitement in this County has somewhat subsided, but the sense of danger and attack from the band of robbers is greater, perhaps, than ever. Some two or three of their band have been killed by some person or persons unknown to the Coroner's Jury, and we hear a great stir is being made by one Jim Sinclair, who is a Magistrate about Lumberton. This fellow, we hear, is advising and endeavoring to incite the friends of the gang to retaliate on some persons for the killing of these scoundrels. The pursuit, we believe, has ended for the present, and the outlaws are still at large. Their range, from the South Carolina line to Moore County, is so extensive, their friends and spies so numerous, with a swamp, creek or branch for every house, that it is next to impossible to start them from their dens and caverns. Some developments will soon be made public which will implicate many who now consider themselves secure and in due time will be made to suffer the penalty of their enormous crimes. Davis is dead, but the balance of the wounded are doing well. We would like to have a company of U. S. soldiers sent to this County to relieve the people who have been on duty for the last week.

L. Branch.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

### The Caswell Prisoners.

We mentioned last week the rumor that the Solicitor, J. R. Bulla, declined to draw a bill against F. A. Wiley, J. T. Mitchell and Felix Roan, at the present term of Caswell Superior Court, because he did not consider the evidence would warrant the Grand Jury in finding a true bill against them. This rumor has been confirmed by a letter received from a friend at Yanceyville yesterday morning. The letter says:

"The Superior Court for Caswell county has been in session this week; on Thursday of the term the counsel for F. A. Wiley, James T. Mitchell and Felix Roan, moved for their discharge in the case in which they were bound over by Justices Pearson, Settle and Dick; when Mr. Solicitor Bulla stated that he had examined the testimony taken by the Justices and was well satisfied that no Grand Jury would or could find a true bill upon such testimony; in fact he would not ask a Jury for the finding of a bill upon such evidence, and consequently had no bill and did not intend to do so; and further, that the Grand Jury, of their own accord, had made every effort to find witnesses in regard to the perpetrators of the murder, with no success. Whereupon the Judge ordered the prisoners to be discharged."

And thus ends the mighty farce of the Caswell county Ku-Klux cases, in which Holden, Pearson and Kirk were such prominent actors. Let it be remembered—for it is an important feature of the matter—that it was not a *Ku-Klux Grand Jury* that refused to find a bill against these men, but a Radical Solicitor, with all the evidence before him, and all the witnesses at his command, who declares that the Grand Jury *could* not and would not find a true bill on such testimony as that on which Pearson, Dick and Settle bound the accused over to answer a charge of murder; and that it was a Radical Judge, and a very deeply died partisan one at that, with all the facts before him, and, no doubt, with a strong disposition to sustain Holden and justify that lying, garbled *Tribune* letter, who ordered that the prisoners be discharged.

Yes, the farce is ended, but what a light does the denoument place Holden, Pearson, Dick and Settle in! Language is impotent to characterize them and their action in this matter, faithfully and justly. Their names will go down on the pages of history, not as good men and patriots would wish their names and actions to be handed down, but as partisan Judges, disturbers of the peace, revolutionists, traitors to the constitution, and oppressors of the people; corrupt officials, who plotted against the liberty of the people and the freedom of the ballot box, in order to perpetuate ill gotten and ill used power, and hide the venality and dishonesty of their partisan associates.

By the order of Gov. Holden *and approval of Justices Pearson, Dick and Settle*, (for Holden and Pearson were in "accord," and Pearson's decisions were, he said, sanctioned by the other two Justices,) a large number of the freemen of Caswell county were arrested and deprived of their liberty, not only without law, but against law and the Constitution, by the instrumentality of hired mercenaries, mostly from another State; held for weeks without being informed as to the charges against them or allowed a speedy trial and the opportunity of facing their accusers; subjected to the insults of their jailors, put to heavy pecuniary expenses besides the loss of their time from their legitimate business; dragged to Raleigh and there, after a farcical examination, required to give heavy bonds to appear at Court and answer—nothing; for Bulla and Tourgee say there is nothing against them.

Shall the men—the *officials*—who perpetrated these outrages go unwhipped of justice? Shall they not as officers, be impeached and deposed from their positions and as men be made to suffer the punishment of their crimes? We have no doubt that all these things will come upon them, and that an indignant and outraged people will see that the conspirators against their rights shall reap to the full the reward of their doings.

### *OUR NEW HANOVER CORRESPONDENCE.*

Dear Journal:—This beautiful weather is conducive to neighborly feeling, and as your valuable paper is entensively read in this portion of our country, I think it only appropriate to keep you posted relative to our affairs.

A comparison of the present days of Lillington with its past of thrift and solid prosperity, cannot fail to fill with serious and even mournful reflections the mind of him who may ponder upon the history of this place. She was formerly full of substance and comfort, and, like some old brown stone homestead, while surrounded by an air of quiet and tranquility, was stong and sturdy in her foundations, "and of many years usefulness." But I am happy to know and state that a new era of improvement seems to have dawned upon us. The people here are aroused to a just sense of their situation, and of their duties as citizens. We propose, at the next assembling of our Legislature, to make a *strong* appeal in behalf of the division of New Hanover county, and our *best* efforts will be brought to bear upon that honorable body to accomplish it. Our little town, though still in the back ground, is determined not to be surpassed in this age of improvement; and the day is not far distant when Lillington, possessed as she is, of every natural advantage, will vie with inland towns in the State. Methinks I can already penetrate the enshrouded vista of the future and see towering in magnificent grandeur a large town, which yesterday was a small village.

That this era of improvement may dawn upon us, one thing is absolutely needful, and that is the burying of *all* dead issues of the past. We want restored harmony. We want the industries of this county revived in order that our business may be improved and our taxes lightened. We want labor relieved from the unnecessary burdens which weigh it down. In a word, we want that prosperity for our people which is the natural fruit of the institutions of our fathers. To accomplish this, we offer many inducements to industrious, intelligent and thrifty emigrants to settle here. The soil and salubrity of climate are important considerations. The soil is productive; wheat, rye, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, cotton, the grasses, fruit and vegetables of all kinds grow finely. Besides these, barley and hops flourish here, and there is reason to believe that the grape culture will be remunerative. Moreover, now is the time to invest in lands; good lands can be purchased at low figures; but it will be otherwise when the tide of emigration sets in this direction.

There are two erroneous impressions which have conspired to deter foreigners, as well as Northern men from settling and making investments in our State: First, in relation to climate. The climate of North Carolina has been regarded as insalubrious; as a region infested with malignant fevers and malarious diseases. The idea has doubtless originated from the reports of travelers visiting the swampy districts bordering the sea coast of the State. As regards the middle and upper districts, nothing can be more erroneous. No portion of our county lying east of the Rocky Mountains surpasses this part of our State in mildness and salubrity of climate, or in beauty and variety of scenery.

The second erroneous impression relates to the social status of Northerners who may become citizens of our State. It is thought that they would be excluded from social intercourse with the intelligent community of the South. This impression has grown up since the war, and demands special attention.

For my own part I am bold to declare that apart from the restrictions imposed by poverty, they would be received with the same generous and cordial hospitality which formerly characterized Southern society. The *well behaved* Northern man can come here and express his sentiments and opinions as freely as he can in New England.

In my next I shall give you an account of the crops, our improvements, &c.

Glaucus.

Lillington, N. C., Oct. 10th, 1870.

LATEST NEWS

# BY TELEGRAPH.

### DEATH OF GEN. LEE.

Lexington, Va., Oct. 12—7 A. M., via Milboro', Va., Oct. 12.

Symptoms of an unfavorable character have manifested themselves in the disease of Gen. Lee within the past two days. His condition is not very encouraging, indeed it begins to excite the grave apprehension of his friends and physicians. The members of his family at a distance have been summoned to his bed.

LATER.

Lexington, Va., Oct. 12—10 A. M., via Milboro', Va., Oct. 12.

General Robert E. Lee, the Christian gentleman and hero of a hundred battles, breathed his last at 30 minutes past 9 o'clock this morning, of congestion of the brain, aged 63 years, 8 months and 23 days.

The *Dispatch* has just received the following special telegram

Lexington, Va., Oct. 12.

General Lee died this morning at half-past 9 o'clock. He began to grow worse on Monday and continued to sink until he breathed his last this morning. The places of business are closed, the bells are tolling and the whole community thrown into the deepest grief.

### From Washington—The Elections—U. S. Officials and the Death of Gen. Lee.

Washington, Oct. 13.

**Ohio Election.**

The Ohio Republicans concedes Schencks's defeat.

The 4th District has probably gone Democratic.

The Republican majority in Hamilton county is 2,643.

The Republicans apprehend Bingham's defeat, but there are no figures from his District. Dispatches from Republican sources, late last night, claim his election by a small majority. His District is difficult to hear from.

Next to Schenck, the Republicans here seem to take the most interest in Bingham.

A private dispatch received here from Mount Vernon, O., says that Morgan's (dem) majority is 2,400. A gain of 800 since the last election.

**Indiana Election.**

In fifty-eight counties in Indiana, partly official, the Democrats have 991 majority. The counties yet to hear from gave the Republicans 1,481 majority in 1868.

Both parties claim the State by a small majority.

The Democrats gain one Congressman, probably two.

The Democratic majority in the 7th District is 400.

The 4th District is still doubtful.

The Republican majority in the 5th District is about 500.

The 9th District re-elects Shanks.

A dispatch from Senator Morton to Secretary Boutwell announces that the Democrats have elected the Indiana State ticket by about 2,000 majority. The Legislature is doubtful.

**Pennsylvania Election.**

The Republicans claim the 16th District by 16 votes.

The 17th District is doubtful.

The 20th District gives a Democratic majority of 700.

The 21st District gives a Democratic majority of 600.

The 24th District gives a Democratic majority of 900.

The Collector at Savannah finding the flag on the Custom House at half mast in respect to Gen. Lee, ordered it to be placed at full mast and telegraphed Boutwell the fact. Boutwell replied approving his action.

Nothing important from the seat of War.

**New York Market.**

New York, Oct. 13—Noon.

Stocks strong. Gold 113⅛. Money 5 to 6 ℔ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange, long 108 to 108½; short 109¼. Bonds 112⅞.

Flour 5 cents better. Wheat 1 cent better.—Corn a shade firmer. Pork dull—Mess $26 25 to $27. Lard quiet at 16⅜ to 16½ cents. Cotton dull and lower—Uplands 15⅝ cents; Orleans 16⅛ cts. Sales 1,000 bales. Spirits Turpentine advancing at 46 cents. Rosin in moderate request at $2 05 to $2 10 for strained. Freights firm.

Statesville Railroad.—We are glad to be able to state that Col. Wm. Johnston has purchased enough iron for this road to re-lay the whole track. Work will be commenced shortly at both Statesville and this place, so that the road will be completed and in running order by next July or August.—*Southern Home.*

The Asheville *Citizen* has had an interview with Hon. W. M. Shipp, Attorney General of the State. Among other things, the Judge said that our people had no other alternative, but to call a Convention and that he heard no other sentiment expressed by any thinking man in the State.

Mr. Garrett, of Baltimore, in his speech accepting the presidency of the Southern Commercial Convention now in session at Cincinnati, spoke of Gen. Lee as "that illustrious man, that great and good man, Gen. Robert E. Lee." The words were received with cheers.

Greene County Superior Court commences at Snow Hill on the 17th inst.

Goldsboro' is shortly to have a brass band.

Dr. Thayer's Circus performes at Goldsboro' on the 21st.

The State Fair commences at Raleigh on Tuesday next.

Mr. Lewis V. Brown, of Salisbury, has patented a very ingenious music stand.

The Central Agricultural Fair opened at Henderson yesterday.

Crops in the section of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Chatham and Sampson counties are reported as excellent.

Mr. Terrence Keenan, aged 84 years, died in Asheville on the night of the 4th inst.

The Executive Committee have been authorized by a private party, to offer a special premium of $10 for the best specimen of embroidery exhibited at the State Fair.

There was a grand Conservative Mass Meeting in Windsor, Bertie county, last Tuesday. Hon. Josiah Turner, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, and a number of others spoke.

Our friend, the local of the Wilmington *Journal*, calls upon us to "read the 21st verse of the 22d chapter of St. Matthew." We expect to be in your city during the Fair and will then read it together. Both might benefit.—*Messenger*.

Come along. We'll have a big print Bible and the Venerable's specs, on hand, ready for you.

### Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beeswax, ℔ 28 @ 30 | Lime, ℔ bbl.0 00 @ 0 00 |
| Barrels, Sp'ts T., each. | From store 0 00 @ 1 35 |
| 2nd hand..2 15 @ 2 75 | Molasses, ℔ gallon, |
| New.......2 75 @ 3 00 | Cuba, hhds..38 @ 42 |
| Candles, ℔ lb., | do bbls..43 @ 45 |
| Tallow......18 @ 20 | Sugar house.23 @ 27 |
| Adamantine. 17 @ 19 | do bbls..27 @ 30 |
| Sperm.......50 @ 55 | Syrup, bbls..50 @ 1 00 |
| Coffee, ℔ lb., | Naval Stores, |
| Java........30 @ 35 | Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs |
| Laguayra...23 @ 26 | Virgin new 0 00 @ 2 75 |
| Rio.........17½@ 20 | Yellow dip.0 00 @ 2 75 |
| St. Domingo.25 @ 23 | Hard......0 00 @ 1 45 |
| Cotton, ℔ lb., | Tar, ℔ bbl.0 00 @ 1 25 |
| Ord. to Mid'g 12 @ 14 | Tar, in ord: 0 00 @ 1 50 |
| Strict Mid'g .00 @ 14½ | Pitch, City 0 00 @ 2 25 |
| Cotton Bagging, | Rosin, pale 3 75 @ 4 50 |
| Gunny, ℔ yd 30 @ 34 | do No. 1..2 50 @ 3 50 |
| Dundee.....00 @ 30 | do No. 2 .1 50 @ 1 80 |
| Flax.......33 @ 34 | do No. 3..0 00 @ 1 40 |
| Double Anc'r 33 @ 35 | Spirits Turpentine, |
| Rope, ℔ lb... 7 @ 10 | ℔ gal.......60 @ 40½ |
| Corn Meal, | Nails, ℔ lb., |
| ℔ bushel..1 20 @ 1 25 | Cut.......5 00 @ 5 50 |
| Domestics, | Oils, ℔ gallon, |
| Sheeting, | Sperm.....0 00 @ 3 00 |
| ℔ yard... 9½@ 12 | Linseed ...1 40 @ 1 50 |
| Yarn, ℔5 lb1 60 @ 1 75 | Machinery.1 75 @ 2 00 |
| Feathers, | Kerosene....40 @ 42½ |
| ℔ lb.......65 @ 75 | Pea Nuts,.2 25 @ 2 75 |
| Fish, ℔ bbl., | Potatoes, |
| Mackerel, | Sweet, bush0 75 @ 0 90 |
| No. 1...28 00 @30 00 | Irish, ℔ bbl2 75 @ 3 50 |
| No. 2...00 00 @00 00 | Provisions, ℔ lb., |
| No. 3...00 00 @00 00 | N. C. Bacon |
| Mullets... 7 00 @ 9 00 | Hams........22 @ 24 |
| Herring, | Middlings....19 @ 20 |
| East.....8 00 @ 9 00 | Shoulders....18 @ 19 |
| N.C.roe. 0 00 @12 50 | Hog round..20 @ 21 |
| do cut, 8 00 @10 00 | Western Bacon |
| do gross,7 00 @ 8 00 | (Smoked). |
| Dry Cod, ℔ lb 9 @ 10 | Hams........19 @ 24 |
| Flour, ℔ bbl., Northern | Middlings....18 @ 18½ |
| Family... 7 00 @11 00 | Shoulders ...16 @ 17 |
| Superfine. 6 00 @ 6 25 | (Dry Salted.) |
| Fine...... 5 50 @ 5 75 | Middlings.......17@18 |
| Ex. Super 6 00 @ 6 25 | Shoulders.......15@15½ |
| North Carolina, | Lard, N. C...19 @ 20 |
| Family... 8 00 @ 8 50 | do North'rn 15 @ 21 |
| Superfine. 7 00 @ 7 25 | Butter, N. C.00 @ 30 |
| Glue, ℔ lb..16 @ 20 | do North'rn 33 @ 45 |
| Gunny Bags.28 @ 30 | Cheese......16 @ 17 |
| Guano, Peruvian, | Pork, Northern, ℔ bbl. |
| Per ton. 82 50 @85 00 | City Mess 28 00 @29 00 |
| Grain, ℔ bushel, | Thin " 00 00 @00 00 |
| Corn......1 10 @ 1 20 | Prime, ...00 00 @00 00 |
| Oats........50 @ 65 | Rump. ...00 00 @27 00 |
| Peas, Cow.1 25 @ 1 30 | Salt, Alum, per |
| Rice, rough1 75 @ 2 00 | bag 2 bush.1 50 @2 00 |
| Carolina,.... 7½@ 9 | Liverpool, sack, ground, |
| Hides, ℔ lb., | cargo ...0 00 @ 1 50 |
| Green.......5 @ 7 | from store.0 00 @ 1 60 |
| Dry.........14 @ 15 | American..1 50 @ 0 00 |
| Hay, ℔ 100 lbs., | Sugar, ℔ lb., |
| Eastern...1 40 @ 1 60 | Cuba........12½@ 13½ |
| Northern..1 15 @ 1 25 | Porto Rico..13 @ 14 |
| Iron, ℔ lb., | C...........13½@ 14 |
| English, ass'd 8 @ 10 | B...........14 @ 14½ |
| American, ref.0 @ 10 | A...........15 @ 15½ |
| American, | Crushed.....15½ @ 16 |
| sheer.....9 @ 10 | Soap, ℔ lb. |
| Swede...... 10 @ 12 | Northern.... 5½@ 8 |
| Hoop, | Shingles, ℔ M., |
| ℔ ton. 100 00@110 00 | Contract ..4 00 @ 5 50 |
| Liquors, ℔ gal., (dom.) | Common ..2 75 @ 3 50 |
| Whiskey,..1 35 @ 2 25 | Staves, ℔ M., |
| Bourbon ..2 00 @ 4 00 | W. O. bbl 00 00 @30 00 |
| N. E. Rum 2 00 @ 3 00 | R. O. hhd 00 00 @00 00 |
| Gin.......4 00 @ 7 00 | Timber, ℔ M., |
| Brandy....4 00 @ 9 00 | Shipping 10 00 @11 00 |
| do Apple 2 75 @ 3 00 | Mill, prme 7 50 @ 8 00 |
| do Peach 3 00 @ 3 50 | Mill Fair. 6 00 @ 7 00 |
| Lumber, (River, | Mill, inferior to |
| Fl'r Bds..15 00 @17 00 | ord....... 4 00 @ 5 00 |
| Wide do ..12 00 @14 00 | Tallow, ℔..11 @ 0 12 |
| Scantling 10 00 @12 00 | |

## REVIEW

OF THE

## WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

October 13, 1870.

Turpentine—Since our last review the market for this article has ruled with more firmness, and from our table of sales below it will be seen that prices have advanced 10@40 cents—closing at $2 75 for soft, and $1 45 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs., with a steady demand. Receipts continue very light and for the week are only 1,103 bbls., with sales as follows:

| | Bbls. | Soft. | New Hard. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 107 | $2 35 | $1 35 |
| Saturday | 64 | 2 40 | 1 40 |
| Monday | 254 | 2 50 | 1 40 |
| Tuesday | 350 | 2 50 | 1 40 |
| Wednesday | 18 | 2 50 | 1 40 |
| Thursday | 310 | 2 75 | 1 45 |

Spirits Turpentine—For the week just ended the market for this article has ruled quite active under the favorable advices from other markets, and the price has steadily advanced each day—closing on Wednesday at 40½ cents for Southern packages, being an advance on last Thuresday's quotation of 5¼ cents. The stock offering is unusually light, and receipts meagre, and factors are holding for higher figures. We quote sales as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Friday | 400 casks at 35½ | cents ℔ gallon. |
| Do | 100 " " 36 | " " |
| Do | 60 " " 36¼ | " " |
| Saturday | 30 " " 36¼ | " " |
| Do | 12 " " 36½ | " " |
| Do | 29 " " 37 | " " |
| Do | 265 " " 38 | " " |
| Monday | 100 " " 39 | " " |
| Wednesday | 494 " " 39 | " " |
| Do | 10 " " 39½ | " " |
| Do | 300 " " 40 | " " |
| Do | 110 " " 40½ | " " |

Rosin.—For the lower grades of this article there has been a better enquiry throughout the week, and prices are a shade higher;—owing, however, to the meagre arrivals and the small stock offering, but few transactions have been reported. For the medium and finer qualities the market has ruled exceedingly dull; and to effect sales a decline must be submitted to. Receipts are small, and only a moderate stock remains in factor's hand. Sales reported as follows: Friday, 122 bbls. at $2, $2 25@$2 50 for No. 1; Saturday, 149 bbls. at $2 50@$3 for No 1; Monday, 150 bbls. at $1 40 for strained, delivered, and $2 12½ for No. 1; Wednesday, 216 bbls. at $1 40 for strained; Thursday, 909 bbls. at $1 50 for good strained, $1 60 for No. 2, and $1 75 for extra No. 2—℔ bbl. of 280 lbs.

Tar—Has been in rather more enquiry during the week, and the market is firmer, at an advance of 5 cents on former quotations. Only about 150 bbls. received and sold at $1 25@$1 30 ℔ bbl.—closing at latter price.

Barrels—Empty spirit barrels are in very good stock, and in limited enquiry. Only occasional small sales are being made from wharf at the following figures: Second hand country at $2 15@$2 20 as they run, $2 30@$2 40 for selected, and $2 60@$2 75 for new;—New York, $2 75 for second hand, and $3 for new.

Beeswax—Is coming to market slowly, and sells at 28@30 cents ℔ lb.

Beef Cattle and Sheep—With beeves the market is only moderately supplied, and there is rather more demand for butchers' purposes. Small sales on the hoof at 7@9 cents ℔ lb for net meat. Sheep are being brought in sparingly, and find sale at $2 50 to $3 50 each as in quality.

Corn Meal—The supply in dealers' hands continues fully fair, and the demand is principally for retail lots. We quote as selling from the granaries at $1 20@$1 25 ℔ bushel.

Cotton—The market for this article ruled steady up to the close of Tuesday's transactions, and about all offered had found sale at the range of quotations given in our last. On Wednesday, however, the market was weakened by the unfavorable advices from abroad, and prices declined a shade—closing with little or no disposition on the part of buyers to operate unless at lower rates, which factors refuse at present to accept. Receipts are only moderate, and but a small stock in first hands. The sales are 475 bales, as follows: 1 at 11, 2 at 12, 3 at 13¾, 3 at 13⅞, 89 at 14, 10 at 14⅛, 134 at 14¼, 80 at 14⅜, 162 at 14½, 30 at 14⅝, and 11 at 15 cents. We quote the market as closing at 12 cents for ordinary, 13½ cents for good ordinary, 14 cents for low middling, and 14⅞ cents for middling.

Iron Bands and Ties for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5½@7 cents ℔ lb., as in quantity and quality.

Eggs—Are in moderate receipt, and are dull at 20@22 cents ℔ dozen, as in quantity.

Fertilizers—Only a small stock of all descriptions at present, but sufficient to meet the limited demand. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $82 50@$85; Pacific do. $70@$75; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phoenix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $50; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

Flour—There is only a light jobbing demand for this article, and the market is well supplied with all grades of Northern and Western brands. We refer to our table for figures at which small sales are being made from store.

Fish—No late receipts of Mullets, and the stock of former arrivals has been nearly all worked off, and the market is almost bare. There is a good demand, and higher prices could be obtained. We quote cargoes at $6 50@$7 for pine bbls.

Grain—No arrivals of Corn for some time past, and the stock in dealers' hands has become somewhat reduced, though at present it is fully adequate to meet the light demand. A small business is doing from store at $1 10@$1 15 for mixed, and $1 20 for white, sacks included. No sales by the quantity, and we quote cargo price as merely nominal at 90 cents@$1 ℔ bushel.—Oats Very little enquiry exists, and fair stock on market. Last cargo sale was at 47½ cents. From store we quote in the retail way at 65@70 cents ℔ bushel.——Peas—Are being brought to market slowly, and stock light; there is, however, very little demand. One or two small lots of Cow received and sold at $1 10@$1 15 ℔ bushel.——Rice—Market poorly supplied with clean, and demand moderate. Carolina sells by the cask at 8@9 cents ℔ lb.

Hay—Is in fair request, and market rather poorly supplied. Received for the week about 750 bales, of which sales have taken place from wharf of 400 bales at $1 15 for Northern, and $1 40 ℔ 100 lbs for Eastern.

Lime—Is in fair supply, and demand light. Sales from store at $1 20 for inferior, and $1 35 @$1 40 ℔ cask for fresh Rockland.

Lumber—The market is well supplied, and rules without change. We give the following as the rates from the mills:

*Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, | $18 00 @ 19 00 |
| " " Hayti cargoes, | 18 00 @ 00 00 |
| Full cargoes wide Boards | 20 00 @ 22 00 |
| " " flooring boards, rough | 22 00 @ 23 00 |
| Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications | 23 00 @ 24 00 |
| Deals, 3 by 9 | 20 00 @ 22 00 |
| Prime River flooring | 18 00 @ 20 00 |

Pea Nuts—Are wanted, and none on market. Nominal at $2 50@$2 75 for prime and extra.

Potatoes—Market well supplied, and demand light. We quote at 75@90 cents ℔ bushel for Sweet, and $2 75@$3 25 ℔ bbl. for Irish.

Poultry—Is being brought in more freely, and is in demand at full prices. We quote live chickens at 25@35 cents, and grown fowls at 45 @50 cents each.

Provisions.—For North Carolina Bacon we report a firm market, and scarcely any stock here. There is an active request for retailers' purposes, and receipts would readily command high figures. One or two small lots have been brought to market and sold at 20@22 cents for hog round, and 22@23 cents ℔ lb. for hams, as in quality. *Western* is in moderate stock, and the market rules steady, with a fair demand for jobbing lots. We quote sales from store as follows, in lots as wanted:—Smoked 15½@16½ cents for shoulders, 18@19 cents for sides, and 19@23 cents for hams;—dry salted, 15@16 cents for shoulders, and 17½@18 cents ℔ lb. for sides.——Lard.—Northern is in fair stock, and a moderate business is doing from store at 15@22 cents ℔ lb., as in quality.——Pork.—Supply of Northern is moderate, and demand mainly in the retail way. See table for store quotations.

Salt—Market only moderately supplied, and demand fair for small lots. We quote from store and wharf at $1 45@$1 50 for American, and $1 50@$1 55 ℔ sack for Liverpool ground.

Shingles—Are coming in slowly, and there is some demand for shipment. We quote by the boat load at $2 50@$2 75 for Common, and $4@$6 ℔ M. for Contract, as in quality.

Timber—The market rules about the same as reported for a week or two. There is some demand for common for mill purposes, while the finer qualities are inactive. Receipts for the week have been moderate, a portion of which has sold at figures quoted in table.

Wood—Is being brought in moderately, and demand fair. Sells by the boat load at $2 75@$3 for pine and ash, and $3 25@$3 50 ℔ cord for oak.

Freights—Market steady and vessels wanted. Rates to New York are a shade better on rosin, while to other ports there is no change. There is a fair amount of produce offering shipment, and rates given in our table are readily obtained.

### Rates of Freight.

| | Per Steamer. | Per Sailing Vessel. |
|---|---|---|
| To New York. | | |
| Crude Turpentine per bbl. | $0 00 @ $0 60 | $ 00 @ $ 50 |
| Tar, " | 0 00 @ 00 00 | 00 @ 50 |
| Spirits Turpentine, " | 00 @ 1 00 | 00 @ 0 80 |
| Rosin, " | 00 @ 0 60 | 00 @ 50 |
| Cotton, per lb. | 00 @ ¾ | @ ½ |
| Cotton Goods, per bale. | 0 00 @ 1 00 | 00 @ 75 |
| Flaxseed, per bush. | 00 @ 15 | 00 @ 15 |
| Pea Nuts, " | @ 10 | 00 @ 10 |
| To Philadelphia. | | |
| Crude Turpentine per bbl. | 0 00 @ 50 | 0 00 @ 40 |
| Tar, " | 0 00 @ 50 | 0 00 @ 40 |
| Spirits Turpentine, " | 0 00 @ 1 00 | 0 00 @ 80 |
| Rosin, " | 0 00 @ 50 | 00 @ 40 |
| Cotton per bale | 0 @ 2 00 | 00 @ ½ |
| Cotton Goods per bale. | 0 00 @ 75 | 0 00 @ 0 75 |
| Pea Nuts, | 00 @ 10 | 00 @ 12 |
| Lumber | 00 00 @ 8 00 | 00 00 @ 6 00 |
| To Baltimore. | | |
| Crude Turpentine per bbl. | 00 0 @ 0 45 | 0 00 @ 0 40 |
| Tar, " | 00 0 @ 0 45 | 0 00 @ 0 40 |
| Spirits Turpentine, " | 0 00 @ 90 | 00 @ 0 75 |
| Rosin, " | 0 00 @ 45 | 00 @ 40 |
| Cotton, per bale | 00 @ 2 00 | 00 @ ½ |
| Pea Nuts, per bush. | 00 @ 10 | 00 @ 00 |
| Lumber | 00 @ .00 | 6 00 @ 6 50 |
| To Boston. | | |
| Crude Turpentine per bbl. | 0 00 @ 0 00 | @ 0 65 |
| Tar, " | 0 00 @ 0 00 | @ 0 65 |
| Spirits Turpentine, " | 0 00 @ 0 00 | 0 00 @ 1 00 |
| Rosin, " | 0 00 @ 0 00 | @ 65 |
| Cotton, per lb. | 00 @ 00 | @ ¼ |
| Pea Nuts, per bush. | 00 @ 00 | 00 00 @ 12½ |
| Lumber | 00 @ 00 | 00 00 @ 10 00 |


### Systems Run Down.

Persons often allow their systems to "run down," or rather *run them down* by over-work, accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invigoration. The result is what is called "General Debility;" in other words, a failure and partial collapse of the physical forces, accompanied, usually, by great depression of spirits.

The best remedy in such cases is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Whether the state of exhaustion has been brought on by excessive physical labor, dissipation, anxiety of mind, exposure, or any other cause, the remedial effect of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and certain. As a restorative, after severe sickness has prostrated the bodily and mental energies, it is pronounced, by competent medical authority, "the best tonic in use." If men were not foolishly careless about their health, and over confident in themselves, they would always, when engaged in any work that required great exertion, use corresponding means of sustaining their strength. For this purpose Hostetter's Bitters are invaluable. All toilers should use them as an invigorant.

For those constantly employed in in-door occupations, especially in crowded workshops, they may be reckoned as the very best safeguard of health. Where there is a predisposition to constipation, or a tendency to billiousness, they may be truly said to be a specific for which there is no substitute.

### GETTING MARRIED.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, ON SOCIAL Evils, and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
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# MERCHANTS Life Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK.

WM. T. PHIPPS, *President*. | A. D. HOLLY, *Secretary*.

T. C. DeLEON, Superintendent Southern Agencies.

ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.
All Policies NON-FORFEITABLE and participating in profits.
No restrictions on TRAVEL, nor on RESIDENCE anywhere.

WILMINGTON AGENCY (At office of Petteway & Moore.)

J. FRANCIS KING, M. D., *Medical Examiner*.

ROGER MOORE, *Agent*.

july 14 246-d3m-23w3m


### State of Florida—First Judicial Circuit, Jackson County, Spring Term, 1870.

James S Baker, as Administrator of James B. Dudley, deceased, vs. Eliza A. Parnell, Aucrum Burr and wife, Jane T. Burr, Thomas McIlheny and wife, Margaret McIlhenny, the descendants of Christopher Dudley, viz.: Robert Dudley, John Dudley, Edward Dudley and Mary Dudley; Baker Mallett, Polly Mallett, Joseph Mallett, William Bledsoe, Edward Bledsoe, Emma Bledsoe, John Eaton Bledsoe, Laura Sanders, Johnson Jones, Stewart Jones, Annice Jones, Caroline Jones and others, heirs of James B. Dudley. Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing from the potition filed herein verified, by the affidavit of the Petitioners, that of the defendaats, the above named persons reside out of the State of Florida, but within the United States, to wit: in the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that the said defendants do appear in this Court at its Term to be held in Marianna on the the third Monday after the fourth Monday in October next, when the matters and things contained in said Petition will be heard, to answer said Petition. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week for three months previous to the said term of said court in the Marianna, Fla., Courier, and Wilmington, N. C., Journal.

Witness my official signature, June 10th, 1870.

HOMER G. PLANTZ,
Judge.

A true copy.
Attest: J. Q. DICKINSON,
Clerk Circuit Court Jackson County.
Per J. N. Staley,
Deputy Clerk.

july 23 254-1aw-3m


B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

# VERMIFUGE.

WHY IS IT THAT SO MANY CHILDREN die under the age of five years? That a large proportion of children die under that age, has long been a subject of remark, and without a satisfactory cause ascertained it is certain.

Also it is known that worms exist in the human system from its earliest infancy; therefore parents, especially mothers, who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the first *symptoms of worms*; for so surely as they exist, can they be

SAFELY AND CERTAINLY

removed from the most delicate infants, by the timely use of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge.

It is perfectly harmles, contains no Mercury, being a

PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOSITION,

And may be administered with the UTMOST SAFETY TO CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.

Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country, but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and R. H. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily.

CAUTION.

Should occasion require you to purchase B. A. Fahnestocke's vermifuge, be particularly careful to see that the initials are B. A. This is the ticle that has been so

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1829,

And purchasers must insist on having it, if they do not wish to have an imitation forced upon them.

SCHWARTZ & HASLETT,
FORMERLY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
PITTSBURG, Pa.

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THE LEFFEL'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS. POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, MD. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

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IRON AND COPPER WORKS
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MACHINE SHOP,
Front Street, below Market,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES,
PEA NUT MACHINES,
SUGAR AND OTHER MILLS,
GIN GEAR.
COTTON SCREWS AND PRESSES,
TURPENTINE STILLS,
And all kinds of Castings and Machinery made and repaired. Also, Packing and Belting, Wood Moulding, Brackets, Newell Posts, Stair Railing, &c., of the latest patterns.

Hart & Bailey.

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SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.





THE GREAT SOUTHERN Piano Manufactory, Wm. Knabe & Co., manufacturers of Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes, Baltimore, Md. These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unpurchased pre eminence*, which pronounces them unequalled.

Their Tone combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation and Sweetness throughout the entire scale.

Their Touch is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.

In Workmanship

They are unequalled, using none but the very best SEASONED MATERIAL, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞ All our Square Pianos have our New Improved Overstrung Scale and the Agraffe Treble.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in Grand Pianos and Square Grands, patented August 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano fully warranted for five years. We have made arrangements for the Sole Wholesale Agency for the most celebrated Parlor Organs and Melodeons, which we offer, wholesale and Retail, at lowest factory prices.

WM. KNABE & CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

sept 17 302—deod-w6m-ch


### DIED.

At his residence in this city, at 9 o'clock, p. m., on the 7th of October, 1870, Mr. JEREMIAH J. KING, aged 60 years and 9 months.

Mr. K. was a native of Clonmel, county Tipperary, Ireland, but has been a resident of this country for about 40 years, and a resident of this city for about 23 years.

In Wilson, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1870, LIZZIE, daughter of Calvin and Mary Barnes, aged 4 years and 8 months.

She is not dead,—the child of our affection,
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.

Day after day we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air;
Year after year her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

Not as a child shall we again behold her,
For when with raptures wild;
In our embraces we again enfold her,
She will not be a child,

But a fair maiden in her Father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace;
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion.
Shall we behold her face. K.

Raleigh Sentinel and Wilson Plaindealer please copy.


$500 REWARD offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists or by mail Sixty Cents. Pamphlet giving symptoms and mode of treatment, sent free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.







FOR THIRTY YEARS

Has that well-known, standard, and popular remedy,

Pain Killer,

manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I., been before the public, and in that time has become known in all parts of the world, and been used by people of all Nations.

It remains, to-day, that same good and efficient remedy. Its wonderful power in relieving the most severe pain has never been equalled, and it has earned its world-wide popularity by its intrinsic merit. No curative agent has had so wide-spread sale or given such universal satisfaction. The various ills for which the Pain Killer is an unfailing cure, are too well known to require recapitulation in this advertisement. As an external and internal medicine, the Pain Killer stands unrivaled.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price 25 cts, 50 cts., and $1 per Bottle.

oct 13 14-1md&w

SOUTHERN SCHOOL IN NEW YORK CITY.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. West 42d street, opposite Reservoir Park.

aug 25 282—


### Valuable Real Estate and City Property for Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, the subscriber, as Commissioner appointed for that purpose, will offer for sale on THURSDAY, the 3d day of November, 1870, at the Court House in Wilmington, the following valuable property, situated in the city of Wilmington, to wit:

That valuable WHARF PROPERTY, known as the "Flanner Wharf," near the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, fronting on the river 133 feet, and running back to the line of the proposed extension of North water street 221 feet on the south side and 204 feet on the north side, with the privilege of the use of the proposed street and of extending the wharf west into the river.

TWO LOTS on the east line of the proposed street, running east 117 feet to Nutt street, fronting on said street 66 feet each.

ONE BRICK BUILDING (two stories) containing three stores, each about 21 feet wide, fronting on Nutt street, the lot running back east 80 feet 6 inches.

Adjoining the same on the South, fronting on Nutt street, SEVEN LOTS, four fronting 26 feet 4 inches, and three 26 feet 5 inches, all running back 80 feet 6 inches.

That desirable BRICK RESIDENCE on Front street, adjoining the W. & W. R. R. office, containing 13 rooms, and brick kitchhen on the lot, which fronts 66 feet on Front street and runs west 86 feet 6 inches.

The LOT adjoining the dwelling house, fronting on Front street 50 feet, and running west 86 feet 6 inches.

The DOUBLE TENEMENT TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, adjoining the above vacant lot. The lot on which the same is situated fronts 65½ feet on Front street and runs west 86 feet 6 inches.

Also that very valuable LOT OF LAND, situated on Point Peter, fronting on both branches of the Cape Fear River, admirably suited for a saw mill or coal depot. Containing by estimation six and one-half acres.

The above sale is made for partition among the heirs of the late Bennett Flanner, and offers great inducements to persons who may desire to invest in real estate in a commanding part of the city.

Terms of sale—One-tenth cash; the balance on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months from date of sale; purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

CHARLES FLANNER,
Commissioner.

oct 2 5—d3taw&wtsna

### A PROCLAMATION

### By His Excellency the Governor of North Carolina.

Executive Department of N. C.,
Raleigh, Oct. 3d, 1870.

WHEREAS, I have received information that a vacancy exists in the Senate of North Carolina, occasioned by the death of A. H. Galloway, who was chosen at the regular election in August, 1870, as one of the Senators to represent the 13th Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of New Hanover and Brunswick;

Now, therefore, I, W. W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, in accordance with the Constitution and the law, commanding the Sheriffs of New Hanover and Brunswick Counties to open polls and hold an election to fill said vacancy, on Thursday, the 10th day of November, 1870; said election to be conducted in all respects in accordance with law.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this the 3d [L. S.] day of October, 1870, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the ninety fifth.

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

By the Governor:
John B. Neathery, Private Secretary.

oct 5 7-1tawte


George Page & Co.,

(NO. 5 N. SCHROEDER ST., BALTIMORE,)

Manufacturers of

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,

PATENT IMPROVED, PORTABLE

Circular Saw Mills, Gang, Mulay and Sash Saw Mills.

GRIST MILLS, TIMBER WHEELS, SHINGLE MACHINES, &c. Dealers in Circular Saws, Belting, and Mill supplies generally, and manufacturer's agents for Leffel's Celebrated Turbine Water Wheel, and every description of Wood Working Machinery.

Agricultural Engines a specialty.

☞ Send for descriptive Catalogues and Price Lists.

sept 17 302—deod&w1y-ch

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870.


### The University of North Carolina.

We call attention to a communication, published this morning, upon the reorganization of the University. We desire our cotemporaries to unite with us in directing public attention to a subject of the first importance to the people of the State. We hope they will publish the communication and make such comments thereon as will aid in maturing some practical and feasible plan for the reconstruction of the University.

The plan submitted by our correspondent, who is a distinguished graduate of Chapel Hill, and who is devoted to the educational interests of North Carolina and fondly attached to his *Alma Mater*, is substantially the one proposed by us in our issue of the 28th September. It is true we made no specific recommendation for President, and, under the University system, there is not necessarily or usually, we believe, a President *eo nomine*, but simply a Chairman of the Faculty, who is a professor and performs his duties as such, as the other professors. He is merely the presiding officer at the meetings of the Faculty. As to the gentleman proposed by our correspondent for the Presidency of the reorganized University there can be no difference of opinion. There is no one better qualified either in attainments, executive ability, or in influence. If ex-President DAVIS could be induced to take charge of the University its success would be established from the outset, and, with a Faculty selected with proper care and judgment, it would at once rank among the best institutions of learning in the world.

In the first place the University *must be put in sympathy with the popular heart of the country*. This may be denounced as the very essence of rebellion, but if rebellion builds up the University as surely as modern loyalism has destroyed it, let us embrace the rebellion. We want our boys educated at home, and we want them as well or better educated here as anywhere else. This is demanded by parents and required by the best interests of North Carolina. Our civil government may be revolutionized, our laws abrogated and our rulers prescribed at the arbitrary bidding of Congress, but they cannot control the education of our people. Ten years of an educational famine in North Carolina, with all the aids that a puritanic and vindictive Superintendent of Public Instruction could bring, has not yet been able to inculcate what he and his Radical societies are pleased to denominate a "national sentiment" into the hearts of our children. The people have turned their backs upon his vicious and partisan efforts; his schools languish, and the University is but a political hospital for impecunious office-seekers and literary mendicants.

The University must, also, be put in sympathy with its Alumni, as our correspondent well says, by recalling such members of the former Faculty as are competent. We can cheerfully endorse Dr. CHARLES PHILLIPS as a teacher. Colonel WILLIAM J. MARTIN we only know as an accomplished gentleman and gallant soldier. We are satisfied, however, from the universal testimony borne by those who have been his pupils, that he is a most able instructor. But in regard to Dr. PHILLIPS we can speak from our own knowledge. *He is the best instructor to whom we ever recited.* This is a strong expression, but it is true Dr. PHILLIPS may not have been as popular among the students as other members of the old Faculty, but we do not believe that there is one of the thousands who were his students, who would not wish to see him occupy a position in the new Faculty.

The fourth point urged by our correspondent is in exact accordance with the views which we have urged. In the re-organization of the University it would be most suicidal, both to the efficiency and popularity of the Faculty, to ignore the leading educators of North Carolina. This, we think, is essential to its immediate success and ultimate usefulness. There was not formerly that sympathy for the University among the people of the State that there should have been, and we believe it was owing to the exclusiveness, literary and social, of the Faculty, and the absence of all sympathy between them and the teachers of the State. This must not again be the case, but a due proportion of the Faculty should be selected from this class, and success in teaching the high schools of the State should be the certain stepping stone to a Professor's Chair in such a University, as would carry with the appointment the highest literary honors.

It is of the first importance to North Carolina that her State University should be reorganized at once. We know the poverty of the people and the condition of the public credit. Therefore it should be made a self-supporting institution from the very outset. And this can and must be done. We must recall our young men from distant schools and colleges. Those who are to have the future control of the affairs of the State should receive their education within its borders. A home sentiment, a patriotic attachment for North Carolina would thus grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of our sons. There is nothing which weans a person away from his home and his State so much as to be sent away to college; to grow up in another State, under the instruction and guidance of strangers; to be imbued with sympathies and sentiments foreign, it may be antagonistic, to those of his own people. Let us establish a grand University, and it will not only give North Carolina the benefit of the councils of her educated and accomplished sons, but it will do more to generate a spirit of wholesome State pride, so necessary for the welfare and reputation of a State, than everything else we can do.

We do hope the papers and the people of the State will turn their attention to the important subject of the reconstruction of our University.

### General Alfred Dockery.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* calls attention to the following effort of the Asheville *Pioneer*, a Radical organ, to fasten upon General ALFRED DOCKERY or Colonel OLIVER H. DOCKERY some share in the responsibility of Holden's military crusade against the people of North Carolina. The *Pioneer* says:

"The call for the militia to put down the Ku-Klux-Klan in the State, for which proceeding the Governor has been so much abused, as issued at the sanction and by the advice of the leading Republicans in the State, including Senators Pool and Abbott, Scott, Dockery, Mott, and in this action he was sustained by the National Government."

We are not entirely prepared to speak for Colonel DOCKERY. We believe he was opposed to the Governor's war programme. At least we are informed that he denounced it with great bitterness in some portions of this District. In his speech in this city he did not exactly favor it anywhere in the State, but declared most positively that it was not necessary in the Third Congressional District, as it had the reputation in Congress of being the most quiet and peaceable District in the Reconstructed States, and equal to any in the United States. But then he was addressing his colored Radical constituents, who were unanimously in favor of every and anything which the Governor or any other orthodox Radical proposed for the injury and persecution of white "Rebels." We must also recollect that in this Congressional district all the victims of the murderer, the McLeods, Sheriff King, Norment and others were Conservatives, and the perpetrators of the crimes were members of the Loyal League. How far this may have effected the opinion of Colonel DOCKERY as to the necessity of the presence of the Governor's State Troops we are not prepared to say, but we do know that such exploits were well calculated to give Congress a favorable opinion of the discretion of the criminals, if their conduct was not endorsed.

We believe Colonel DOCKERY thinks that the quartering of troops in Moore county, and the operations of "Major" Miller had much to do with his defeat.

We are prepared to speak in regard to General DOCKERY. He was bitterly opposed to Governor Holden's military scheme for carrying the election. In a public meeting of his party in Rockingham, as was reported in the JOURNAL at the time, he denounced the movement in the strongest terms. And since the election he has been as bold in the expression of his opinion. As much as we are opposed to General DOCKERY'S politics, we know that he is too honest a man, too much devoted to the real welfare of his State, to endorse the corruption and illegal usurpations of the Governor by which North Carolina has been almost ruined. And he is not apt to keep his opinions to himself.

We can tell the editor of the *Pioneer* that he is not justified in parading the DOCKERYS before the Western Radicals as endorsing Governor Holden's folly and wickedness.

### The Next Two Years.

But just two months have passed since the people of North Carolina spoke at the ballot-box, and yet a great peace and calm has fallen over the entire State. Wise men and true, many of whom are identified by birth, education and that *amor patriæ* which has always been our glory and boast, have been sent by Conservative majorities to represent them in the next Legislature, and the people turn with a great sigh of relief from the despicable political combinations of the past two years, to look, with renewed zeal, after their own individual affairs, in their endeavor to retrieve some of their lost prosperity. Even the malignity of our enemies has, in a great measure, ceased since the election—to control which their misrepresentations were made—has passed away, and with it their hopes of again controlling the political destinies of the State. Where they formerly maligned and villified, they are now, as it were, humbly suing for that peace so persistently refused us of late.

The press of the State have acted nobly. To their efforts our victory has been in a great measure due. The moderation with which they, the exponents of the popular voice, have worn the laurels, is in itself an earnest of the manner in which the people themselves regard it. The petty faults and malignities of the past they have forgiven—almost forgotten—satisfied to let their righteous wrath fall only upon those whose great and crowning wrongs trampled under foot their greatest privilege, and who, in their mad treason, endeavored to involve the State in a civil war. These leaders will be punished, but the masses, their tools, will be forgiven. We know well enough the honest yeomanry of our State to assert that the end of the incoming two years will present a far different record from those which have just passed over us. Our desire is not to increase the number of our enemies, but to win over, as friends, even those who have done us such grievous wrongs.

But, in the meantime, there is much to be done, and not only the Legislature, but the people, must do it. "Treason is odious and must be punished," was once the rallying cry of Radicalism throughout the land. Treason is odious and SHALL be punished, is the slogan of the victorious Conservative people, and their next Legislature will do their bidding.

"Revolutions never go backward" was lately another favorite phrase with those who fastened upon us the present Constitutional instrument, which would have been better entitled "A bill of sale of the State of North Carolina." This is an age of wonders, however, and whether the Revolution will ever revolve again upon its own axis, we are unable to say, but this we know, that the people of North Carolina have spoken, quietly and calmly, but, nevertheless, determinately, and they say "We will go back to the Constitution of our fathers, as far as that can be made to agree with the recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States."—The people will not touch, so much as with a finger, the rights, privileges and immunities of the colored people, but, whilst willing to admit and guarantee these, they will also carefully protect their own.

"With malice toward none, but with charity to all," is said to have fallen from the lips of Abraham Lincoln. It was caught up by the masses of the Radicals and was a favorite motto upon their banners. Alas, that its significance reached no farther than to be made an electioneering cry; that it should have been seen only on political banners and fallen only on political ears, while not one whispering has ever reached the heart. It is for us, the Conservative majority of the State, to reveal its true meaning; to remember that we are a Christian people, and that it is the glory of a Christian to forgive, and to show to the Republican masses, in our prosperity, that charity so persistently denied us in our adversity.

### The Onslow Railroad.

In compliance with the wishes of our Onslow readers, and in compliance with the great interest felt in the building of a direct railroad from this city to Onslow county, we republish our views called for by the people of Onslow, with such additional information as we believe the importance of the subject and the general interest felt in regard to it, demand.

As anxious as the people of Onslow must necessarily be to have railroad connection with the markets of the world they should take into consideration, if they desire the aid of others, not only the benefits to be derived to themselves, but the welfare of those whose aid they seek.

So far as Wilmington is concerned the only railroad route to Onslow which invites her sympathy and aid is the "direct" line by the coast. If this cannot be operated successfully, none other can be, for this will combine pleasure and health with business. In the event of the completion of this railroad, summer resorts will be located along the coast and many visitors from the interior will seek the invigorating breezes of the ocean, and the numberless pleasures of the sea coast.

But the real question to be considered is one of business. Can the wide gauge, costly railroad be built from any direction to the centre of Onslow county and be operated with profit to the company? We think not. We are not considering the benefits the road will be to the farmers and merchants of the county, or to the business men of this city, or wherever may be the western terminus. We are only looking at it as a stockholder, and this is the only safe view to take.

We have the sanction of one of the most experienced and able railroad men in this State for the accuracy of the following figures:

The distance from Wilmington to New River is said to be thirty-eight miles. We give the estimated cost of wide and narrow gauge railroads, with cost of operating each.

| | WIDE. | NARROW. |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of Construction..... | $266,000 | $152,000 |
| Cost of Equipment..... | 84,000 | 28,000 |
| Stations and Incidentals..... | 25,000 | 20,000 |
| Total Cost..... | $375,000 | $200,000 |

We must add to this outlay the very great difference in the operating expenses.

But the narrow gauge railroads have many other advantages which are of much importance when we consider the length of the proposed road and the nature and extent of the business to be done. The very great saving in "dead weights" is alone of considerable moment. If a car which will transport sixteen thousand pounds of freight weighs twenty thousand pounds, it is easy to calculate the advantages of a railroad system by which three cars of three thousand pounds each will carry the same tonnage. Passenger cars, on the wide gauge railroads, which accommodate fifty passengers, weigh from forty thousand to sixty thousand pounds.—Whereas the light carriages of the narrow gauge railroads, which carry from twenty to thirty passengers, weigh only from five to seven thousand pounds. These are certainly important considerations.

The question of safety is not only settled upon the highest scientific principles, but has been tested by the most thorough and satisfactory experience.

We are satisfied that a narrow gauge railroad from Wilmington to New River is within the means of the people interested in its completion, and will be a profitable investment. By placing a steamer upon the river at a cost of ten thousand dollars, making the total outlay two hundred and ten thousand dollars, we bring a very large portion of Onslow county in direct connection with the railroad.

We will estimate the cost of operating at $1 per mile. A daily train (Sundays excepted) will make 313 trips of seventy-six miles, costing $23,788 per year. This covers all expenses, and is the average per cent. of working a heavy railroad.

To this we must add the interest upon $210,000, the sum invested. This, at 6 per cent., would amount to $12,600. We would then have $36,388 as the amount necessary to be earned to pay the cost of operating and a dividend of six per cent. It will require the gross receipts to be only about one hundred dollars for a round trip to New River and back to make the railroad pay a reasonable dividend to its stockholders. We are satisfied that if the road is located near the coast the travel alone will furnish largely more than half of the necessary amount. The immediate freight, without considering the rapid development of new business, would make it a paying road.

In this calculation we have not made any estimate of the profits of the steamer, which must be considerable.

In the estimate we have put the expenses of operating the road at the average cost of working the ordinary railroads. This, we are satisfied, is largely over the cost of operating the narrow gauge railroads. We have recently met with an interesting account in the Baltimore *Gazette* of the practical workings of one of these railroads running from Port Madoc, in Wales, to the town of Festiniog. The distance between the two points is fourteen miles—the line of the route being a rugged and mountainous one, with a succession of sharp curves and a continuous rise, by gradients of, for the greater part, one in eighty-five. This road was built cheaply, at a singularly low cost, and yet it is found quite as effective, for local travel and traffic, as roads of a wider gauge and infinitely more costly construction.

The gauge of the Festiniog Railroad is but two feet, or, to speak with extreme accuracy, only one foot and eleven and a half inches. "The locomotives "used on the road weigh about ten tons, "*coaled and watered*, and the tenders a "little over a ton. The passenger car- "riages are, for the most part, seated "longitudinally, the passengers sitting "back to back. This arrangement, of "course, brings the centre of gravity im- "mediately over the rails, and renders the "wide projection of the carriages over the "line on each side of comparatively little "consequence. The carriages are about "six feet wide and six feet six inches high "in the centre, and each is seated for "fourteen passengers. Diminutive though "these vehicles are, they afford as ample "and comfortable accommodation as the "enormous carriages upon ordinary lines, "and are in strong contrast with them in "the much higher proportion they afford "of 'paying' to dead weight—the dead "weight hauled on the Festiniog Railway "is, indeed, reduced to the utmost mini- "mum. * * * * * * * "The carriage wheels are 18 inches in di- "ameter, and the floors of the vehicle "only about 7 inches above the roadway. "The trains have a truly comical appear- "ance, from the lowness of the floors and "the invisibility of the wheels; they are "much more like boxes upon short rollers "than ordinary railway or other wheeled "carriages."

So much for the road and its carriages. It might, however, be supposed that such a road, so equipped, would not be capable of carrying on a heavy traffic, and that it must be looked upon rather as a curious toy than as adapted to really useful, practical, every day purposes. Nothing can be further from the fact. It is a road which has been for some years past in active operation. It carries daily a considerable number of passengers to and from Port Madoc, and a large amount of heavy freight—the latter consisting principally of valuable slate and building stone from the Festiniog quarries. The cheapness with which this road was built, the peculiar lightness of its equipment, and the handsome profits it has paid to its stockholders—not less than fifty per cent. annually—have led to the construction of similar roads in other parts of Wales.—The attention of large numbers of capitalists and civil engineers has also been attracted to the subject. About three weeks ago a party of "distinguished professional gentlemen" left London for Port Madoc, to be present at a series of experiments which was instituted for the purpose of testing the relative powers of the engines in use on the Festiniog Road with a new locomotive which had been built for the same road by a Mr. Fairlie. The competition was to be between the "Welsh Pony"—that being the name of the best locomotive at work on the road—and Mr. Fairlie's "Little Wonder." The latter is described as "a double 'bogie,'" being composed of two engines on one frame, both exercising tractive power.—The little ten-ton locomotive "Welsh Pony" was first put to work, and after various tests it was found, as the maximum of its powers to be capable of drawing easily thirty-one slate trucks, weighing seventy-seven tons, up a grade of one foot in eighty-five. The "Little Wonder," weighing nineteen and a half tons, was next tried. It was yoked to a train of one hundred and twenty-five trucks, seven passenger carriages and a boat carriage. The weight of the train was one hundred and fourteen tons, fourteen hundred weight. Its length was three hundred and eighty yards. It "might have been feared," says a correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, "that such a diminutive affair "as the 'Little Wonder' would have been "beaten by such a load and such a road, "but it was not." It glided with perfect smoothness round the constantly recurring sharp curves of the mountain, overcame the gradients with perfect ease, and made the entire journey from Port Madoc to Festiniog—fourteen miles—within less than one hour. Among those who witnessed this remarkable feat were English officers connected with the Public Works Department of India, Royal Engineers from Bombay, Civil Engineers representing the Madras and the Northern Punjaub Railways, and other Civil Engineers from Brazil and Canada. The final test was the relative consumption of Coal. In this respect also, the Fairlie engine demonstrated its superiority by showing a saving over all other engines of fifty per cent on the weight hauled.

Here, then, we have the assurance of a railway, in a mountainous country, costing less than an ordinary plank road, doing practically all the service of the heavy and costly railroads. It equipment is a mere trifle, and from the lightness of its rolling stock it is subject to very little wear and tear. If this can be done successfully in Wales, how much more so can it be done in Eastern North Carolina, where we have neither grades nor curves? Such a road along the seaboard to Onslow would enhance the value of the lands in that county and along this line two hundred per cent.; it would quadruple the business coming to this city from that county; it would decrease the expenses of living here; it would develop new business, and if properly managed, would pay to the stockholders from the very outset a handsome profit on their investment.

Let us build the road by all means.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT CONFERENCE—FIRST DAY—*Oct. 6, 10 o'clock, A. M.*—The Conference convened at Fifth Street Methodist Church, according to appointment, Rev. Dr. Closs, D. D., Presiding Elder, in the Chair.

Religious exercises were conducted by the presiding officer and Rev. J. C. Thomas, of Clinton Circuit.

Rev. F. H. Wood was requested to act as temporary Secretary.

The following Pastors answered to their names: F. H. Wood, W. M. Roby, J. C. Thomas, J. B. Baily, J. C. Carden, R. S. Webb.

Delegates from the following pastoral charges appeared and took their seats: Front Street, Fifth Street, Topsail Circuit, Bladen Circuit, Elizabeth Circuit.

On motion, Rev. F. H. Wood was elected Secretary.

The President submitted a few appropriate remarks, in which he briefly reviewed the history of the District Conference from its introduction four years ago, as a voluntary experiment, to its present status as a legal body, explained his own action in inviting all official members within the district to participate in its deliberations; called attention to the business which lay before the body, and urged zealously the importance of cultivating the Spirit of Piety, and remembering constantly that we are engaged in the Lord's work.

On motion the hours for meeting and adjournment were fixed at 10, A. M., and 1, P. M., respectively.

On motion the presiding officer and two Pastors of the Methodist Churches were appointed a committee on Public Worship.

On motion, after some discussion, it was resolved to raise a committee of three on the state of the churches, also a committee of three on finance.

The Chair then called for reports from the several pastoral charges, bearing chiefly upon these two subjects, which call wrs responded to by the Pastors and Delegates in a most interesting and satisfactory manner.

Pending these reports the hour of one was announced, when the conference adjourned.

The committee on public worship announced that Rev. R. S. Webb would preach in Fifth Street Methodist Church to-night at 7½ o'clock.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT CONFERENCE—SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.—Conference met pursuant to adjournment, Presiding Elder in the Chair.

After religious exercises, conducted by the Presiding Elder and Rev. J. C. Carden, the minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The following members, absent yesterday, answered to their names: W. S. G. Andrews, J. E. Lezzit, J. C. Miller, Isaac Hines, B. L. Herring, Rev. C. M. Anderson, Frank Koonce, K. K. Council, Rev. J. E. Thompson, Rev. Geo. Pugh, W. H. Drew.

The Pastoral Charges not before reported were called, and reports received on the Spiritual and Financial condition of the Church.

These reports being completed, the committee on the Spiritual Condition of the Church submitted their report, which, after a lengthy and interesting discussion, was adopted.

A resolution calling attention to the Sunday School publications of our Church at Nashville, and also Eggleston's Teachers' Manual, and recommending them to our people, was laid upon the table and made the order of the day for 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Moved and carried that half past ten o'clock to-morrow morning be set apart for the election of delegates to the Annual Conference.

On motion the Conference adjourned, to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Religious services conducted by Rev. C. M. Anderson.

Minutes of previous session read and approved.

Rev. W. M. D. Moore, heretofore absent, answered to his name.

Whiteville Circuit being called, Rev. W. M. D. Moore reported concerning the spiritual and financial interests of the Church within that charge.

The interests of Sunday Schools were taken into consideration, and the following facts elicited;

Sunday School at Front Street, under superintendence of the Pastor—Number of teachers, 21; scholars, 110. Amount of contributions since January 1st, $95; expended, $128; cash on hand, $27. Volumes in library, 232.

Sunday School at Fifth Street, under superintendence of W. M. Hays—Teachers and scholars, 95. Volumes in library, 150. Amount of contributions, $50.

Topsail Circuit—Number of schools, 6; scholars, 130.

Kenansville Circuit—2 union schools; 1 Bible class.

Magnolia Circuit—Number of schools, 3; scholars, 100.

Clinton Circuit—Number of schools 6; scholars, 300.

On motion the Conference adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT CONFERENCE—THIRD DAY—10 O'CLOCK, A. M.—Conference met pursuant to adjournment, Rev. Mr. Closs in the Chair.

Religious services by Rev. W. M. D. Moore, of Whiteville.

Minutes of yesterday read and approved.

The Conference proceeded with the call for reports on Sunday Schools.

The Pastor of Cokesbury Circuit being absent, there was no report from that Circuit.

Bladen Circuit reported, through Rev. C. M. Anderson, on 7 schools, 300 schol ars. No library of value.

Elizabeth Circuit reported, through Rev. W. S. Chaffin, 3 schools, 120 scholars. Schools efficient and well managed; generally as successful as could be expected.

Brother John C. Blocker, of Fayetteville District, being present, was invited to take a seat in the Conference.

Whiteville Circuit was then called.

Rev. W. M. D. Moore reported one union school at Whiteville. At other points schools are kept open in summer, and as soon as the cold weather comes on are suspended. Did not know how many scholars.

On motion, the special order, made yesterday, for the election of delegates, was postponed.

Smithville Circuit, through Rev. Mr. Thompson, reported school at Smithville not in a very favorable condition; other schools poorly attended; five have been working with 140 scholars.

The time having arrived for the election of delegates to the North Carolina Annual Conference, the Conference was divided, and the lay delegates proceeded to elect.

The following were elected: Rev. Geo. W. Pugh, Local Preacher; F. D. Koonce, layman; W. J. Parker, layman; M. E. Leggett, layman.

The committee on the financial condition of the Church read their report, which was received.

After a long debate a substitute was offered and adopted.

Adjourned to half past two o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Conference was opened with religious services by Rev. W. M. Roby.

Minutes read and approved.

The resolutions on the subject of Sunday Schools, submitted by Rev. W. M. Roby yesterday, were called up and adopted.

Rev. F. H. Wood moved that the Presiding Elder be requested to forward the orders for the Sunday Schools to the Book Concern in Nashville, and also to act as a medium of communication between them. In place of which a substitute was adopted appointing a committee of three to correspond with the Publishing House.

Committee—Rev. W. M. Roby, Rev. Wm. Closs, D. D., Rev. F. H. Wood.

Rev. J. C. Carden submitted a series of resolutions on the subject of temperance, which, on motion, were indefinitely postponed.

Rev. J. S. Webb submitted this resolution:

*Resolved* That we recommend the Raleigh *Episcopal Methodist* to the patronage of our people.

Which was not adopted.

Rev. F. H. Wood offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That Rev. Wm. Closs, D. D., be requested to preach a sermon to-morrow on the support of the ministry, at Front Street Church in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and at Fifth street at night.

Which was carried.

On motion the next District Conference was appointed to be held at Richland, Onslow Circuit.

Rev. W. M. Roby submitted a series of resolutions in regard to representation in the District Conferences.

Which were adopted, and the presiding officer requested to present them to the Annual Conference.

Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and to the railroad and steamboat companies were then presented and adopted unanimously, and the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

### From Robeson County.

Much to our regret we are unable today to chronicle the capture of any of the band of Robeson county desperadoes. There are many conflicting reports in regard to the operations there, but it is certain that the excitement in the county, instead of subsiding, is still on the increase.

The outlaws are still in the Long Branch and Scuffletown district and have not yet been dislodged. There are, continually, some 100 men on duty and yet they do not seem to have effected anything. The gang, 18 strong, were seen yesterday, near Moss Neck. They appeared, suddenly, to a man who was driving two mules in a wagon and who, cutting his animals loose, rode into Moss Neck to give the account.

Young Davis, it is thought, will die. He is severely wounded in the head, shoulder, thigh and leg. His injuries, especially those in the head, are said to be absolutely frightful.

It is reported that a colored man named Oxendine, (a name similar to those of some of the most terrible of the gang) who had been out patrolling with the Sheriff's party, was called to the door on Friday night and shot. Fortunately, he was only wounded in the hand.

The colored people are said to be turning out promptly, large numbers of them readily agreeing to undertake their share of the duty. Indeed, the entire county may be said to be under arms and the result is yet doubtful, as it must be borne in mind that the gang are numerous, wily and desperate and have friends and sympathizers extending all through the Scuffletown district, which is a considerable portion of the county. We hope, on Tuesday, to be able to chronicle some important results.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION—TRIALS OF SPEED.—We are glad to learn that the track of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association is being put in first class order under the superintendence of Maj. J. C. Mann, one of the Committee on General Improvements.

The Executive Committee have determined to offer very liberal premiums and we trust it will attract a number of fine and fast horses. The following special Premium List, amounting to six hundred and fifty dollars, has been prepared:

TROTTING.

FIRST PREMIUM of $300, open to all horses.

$200 to the winning horse; $100 to next best. Mile heats, best three in five. At least three horses to enter and two to start. The first horse must make 2.50 at one heat. Five per cent entrance.

SECOND PREMIUM $200, for horses raised in North or South Carolina.

$150 to the winning horse; $50 to the next best. Mile heats to harness, best three in five. Three horses to enter and two to start. Five per cent entrance.

THIRD PREMIUM $100, open to all horses that never trotted in public. Three horses to enter and two to start. Mile heats to harness, best two in three. Five per cent. entrance.

RUNNING.

Fifty dollars Premium, open to all horses. Half mile heats, best two in three. Five per cent. entrance.

THERE were but two merchants burned out, by the fire at Lynchburg, instead of three, as heretofore reported. These were those a Mr. Furstenburg and Messrs. Buddin & Moore. The fire originated in in the store of the latter. Their loss has not been estimated as yet.

THE Board of Commissioners of Bladen county on last Monday elected Dr. W. A. Bizzell County Treasurer, vice H. Wilkerson, the Treasurer elect, who failed to file his bond. The appointment of Dr. Bizzell seems to give general satisfaction. No difficulty will be found in filing the bond, which is for $17,500.

For the Journal.

### REORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH JEFFERSON DAVIS AS PRESIDENT.

*Messrs. Editors:*—The demand for higher education in North Carolina is urgent, and it can be supplied only by reorganizing the University, for which a scheme should be developed before the sitting of the Legislature. Some suggestions are offered below, which seem practical and feasible.

1. Let all those who are identified with the measures which have resulted in the present degradation of the University be excluded from its Board of Trustees and its Faculty.

2. Let the University be put in direct sympathy with *Southern feeling*, by putting some Southern statesman at its head; and *above all others* JEFFERSON DAVIS is the *man for the position*. This movement will attract immediate and universal attention to the University, and will secure a large patronage from the Cotton States to start on. Thus the reorganized University will be self-supporting almost from the very outset, (which is an exceedingly important end to gain) and instead of languishing for years to build up a patronage it will come forth like Minerva in full panoply.

3. Let the University be put in direct sympathy with *its old Alumni* by securing such of its old Faculty as are enthusiastic and successful teachers, and who are still in the vigor of life—such men as Dr. Chas. Phillips and Col. Wm. J. Martin, who would be an honor to any institution of learning.

4. Let the University be put into direct sympathy with the *people of North Carolina*, by putting into its Faculty North Carolina teachers of established State reputation; enthusiastic and successful men, in the vigor of life; and by putting upon its Board of Trustees at least a reasonable proportion of the educators of North Carolina, instead of filling the Board with mere politicians.

5. After securing the sympathy of these three elements, to-wit: 1st, the South at large; 2d the Alumni, and 3d the people of the State; first by the appointment of JEFFERSON DAVIS as President; second by recalling suitable members of the old Faculty, and third by appointing some prominent North Carolina teachers to positions in the Faculty or on the Board of Trustees, or both. Let the Faculty be handsomely supported by a sufficient appropriation from the Public Treasury until such time as the University shall become self-supporting, which, with JEFFERSON DAVIS as President, aided by an able Faculty, will be a very short time; and surely no use of the people's money will be more beneficial to the State at large than such an appropriation; and on the other hand it is simply idle to suppose that successful men will take hold of the University without the assurance of ample pay.

6. Let the professorships which cannot be supplied from the sources above named, be supplied by successful educators, wherever they can be found, irrespective of *Sectarian, State*, or even *National* lines.

7. Let the University thus manned be reorganized upon the regular university plan, which in the case of the Virginia University has proved so eminent a success, and therefore so eminently adapted to Southern feeling. Let the standard of scholarship be very high. Let the tuition fees be as high as any in the country, with suitable provision for indigent students. Finally, let the University of North Carolina be *the* University of the South.

### Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

OCTOBER, 6th, 1870.

The undersigned has addressed invitations to many persons within the State to prepare and read essays at the meetings of this Association during the Annual Fair, 15th to 18th November; and the number that have responded favorably is not so great as desired. I wish to extend a more general invitation to the gentlemen of Eastern Carolina who are competent to discuss the subject of Wine making, especially of the *Scuppernong* Wine, and the Wine from the *Misle* grapes, as well as the subject of grape growing and wine making in our section of the South generally.

Also the subject of "*Truck Farming*," or "*Vegetable raising for market*," and "*Fruit Growing*" in all its branches, as ours is a Pomological as well as an Agricultural and Horticultural Association.

These and any other branches of Agriculture, Mechanics, or Commerce should be discussed, and I earnestly solicit contributions to our store of knowledge on these subjects.

The improvement of our means of transportation by which the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant are all benefited would be a subject worthy of the pens of our railway managers. May we not hope to hear from many of our people on the subjects named?

I will only add, the Association has offered premiums for the best essays on any appropriate subject. S. L. FREMONT,
President.

Twenty-seven coal mines are now in operation in Clay county, Ind., averaging forty carloads per day.

The statue of Professor Morse at the New York Central Park will be protected by an ornamented iron dome.

A Newport couple have just celebrated their pearl wedding, having been married for seventy years.

A steam road wagon pulled fifteen tons with ease on the race course at Patterson, N. J.

There are 2,000,000 acres of land under improment in Kansas, an increase of 1,500,000 acres in one year.

Mary Krumpasitizkososki was recently divorced from her husband in Jeffersonville, Ind., and now finds relief in her maiden name, Ponvintamatowski.

The Princess of Prussia makes her own bonnets and dresses, they say.

A young noodle in Ohio recently caused the arrest of his sweetheart for biting his lips. He was rallied a good deal by the Police Justice, and finally left the Court feeling very cheap indeed.

A scientific gentleman has been experimenting a little to see what he could do with old boots, and he has ascertained that with the addition of about one quart of currants to each pair of boots a very excellent quality of jelly can be produced.

Cincinnati is going to have a convention of fat men.